

# The USSR's Proposals on Germany: A Big Step Toward World Peace

By ALAN MAX

One would expect the press in our country to be discussing at length the draft principles for a peace treaty for Germany proposed by the Soviet Union for Big Power negotiation. Reporting of the Soviet draft has been kept to a minimum and discussion of it has been almost completely absent. This is very strange when you consider that the future of Germany will largely determine the possibilities of war or peace in Europe and therefore in the world.

Among the people of Western Europe, the Lisbon conference decisions to go ahead with the rearming of Western Europe have created fears and resistance. And in our own country there is growing alarm among the people at the specter of a new Nazi army, with more and more American troops being sent to Europe to stand side by side with the Nazi generals who unleashed World War II, with ever-soaring taxes to finance this project which will lead to economic disaster here at home and to another world war.

## Would Eliminate Possibility of War

The Soviet Union's draft principles, on the other hand, would eliminate all possibility of a new war in Europe. They would lighten the load of the American taxpayer. They could lead to a world-wide settlement.

Why then the almost complete absence of discussion in the press?

A dispatch from London in Sunday's New York Herald Tribune gives a clue:

"A settlement with Russia would upset the entire Western defense program, especially the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Western minds, after so many years of cold war, are hardly prepared for the idea of a settlement, even the limited one in Germany, and all that would follow from it."

Certainly those "Western minds" that seek a huge war economy and a war against the Soviet Union, "are hardly prepared for the idea" of a peace treaty with Germany which would guarantee peace. But to the "Western minds" of the hundreds of millions of people of the United States and Western Europe, the Soviet draft principles cannot fail to demonstrate that there is a real alternative to the whole armament and war program.

The draft principles, while they contain new features like permitting Germany "to have her own national armed forces necessary for the country's defense," are the logical developments of the program which the Soviet Union has advanced all along for "an independent, democratic, peace-loving state."

## Democratic Germany Needed for Peace

The Soviet Union has maintained that the peace of Europe, and hence of the world, could be secure only if Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, became an "independent, democratic, peace-loving state."

This principle was laid down in the Potsdam Tri-Power Declaration of Aug. 2, 1945, to which President Truman affixed his signature. The Potsdam Agreement stated:

"The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimes Declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

"It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world."

From the first, the Soviet Union opposed such wild schemes as the Morgenthau plan to destroy Germany as a state, wipe out its industry and turn it into a collection of pasture lands. The Soviet Union recognized that no nation could be treated this way and that the people of no nation would ever permit themselves to be so treated.

## Stalin Urged Unity of Germany

In an Order of the Day on Feb. 23, 1942—in the early years of the war—Joseph Stalin declared:

"It is very likely that the war for liberation of the Soviet land will result in ousting or destroying Hitler's clique. We should wel-

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# Europeans Welcome Soviet Proposals for Peaceful Germany

The new Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty and the unification of Germany is being hailed throughout Europe as the most effective step yet taken to settle the German question and advance the cause of peace. Below we print some of the dispatches from Telepress correspondents

## NAZI MASS KILLER GETS ONLY 3 YEARS, 5 MONTHS

NUERNBERG, West Germany, March 17.—Franz Rademacher, wartime chief of the Nazi "Office for Jewish Affairs," was sentenced today to only three years and five months in prison for his part in the mass killing of 1,300 Yugoslav Jews and the deportation of Belgian Jews.

The court of three German judges and six jurors convicted Rademacher of manslaughter in the mass shooting of Jews in Belgium on Oct. 20, 1941. He was assessed three years on that charge, and eight months for ordering Belgian Jews to the notorious Auschwitz (Oswiecim) concentration camp. The two sentences were combined to total three years and five months.

## FARE HIKE THIS SUMMER PLOTTED BY DEMOS, GOP

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 17.—Producers of the Dewey-Impellitteri-Halley comedy cleared the legislative stage tonight for enactment of an estimated 15 New York City "aid" bills Thursday. Legislators received advance copies of the "package" measures tonight. Democrats caucused to whip members into line. Republican leaders rushed printing of the bills so the three-day constitutional waiting period could elapse Thursday morning and the biggest bipartisan double-

cross in state history becomes an accomplished fact.

Though the fare hike is not specifically included in the "package" deal, the Daily Worker learned on the highest authority that both parties are secretly committed to:

- A 15-cent fare by this sum-

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ALBANY, March 17.—Arthur Schutze, ALP state executive secretary, today submitted a proposal to legislators to use Section 889 of the City Charter to subpoena Mayor Impellitteri and other city officials and question them on the underassessment of industrial real property.

## France:

By A. M. Carrel

PARIS, March 17 (Telepress).—"In taking this initiative the Soviet Union will, without doubt, increase its prestige with the German people and place the Allies in a difficult position," declares Jacques Bardoux, independent deputy and chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, in the semi-official newspaper Le Monde.

"I have held for a long time," he continues, "that it is technically impossible and diplomatically dangerous to realize the Schuman plan and even more so the European defense scheme without having concluded a peace treaty with Germany and having tried to realize an agreement to this effect between the three Western powers and the Soviet Union. I am of the opinion that the Western Allies cannot refuse the Soviet proposal. A refusal would place them in a dangerous position with regard to public opinion in Germany and elsewhere. They would be considered as aggressors," concludes Bardoux.

Another Deputy, Alfred Coste-Floret, Catholic Party, MRP, and former colonial minister, declared: "We should congratulate ourselves that the East-West talks are being resumed. France can only welcome any initiative which is apt

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# Still 4,000 Subs Short

We have gone above our goal of 2,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker in our current circulation campaign. But we are still some 4,000 short of the 20,000 subs needed for The Worker. Altogether, the campaign so far has netted nearly 18,000 subscriptions out of the overall objective of 22,000.

As we have said before, this is a wonderful job in the face of the persecutions and hysteria and the vicious high-pressure propaganda of jingoism. The point is, though, that our experience proves we can get those 22,000 subs.

We do not know whether it can be done by the date of the conference sponsored by the National Freedom of the Press Committee this weekend. Readers in various parts of the country have set this conference as the target date for reaching their goals. Jerseyites tell us, for instance, that they now have some 1,050 subs or more out of a goal of 1,200 and "there is no question they will come in with the 1,200."

Certainly, it will be a lift to the conference if you, our readers, come in with 20,000 subs by this weekend.

That the subs are there to be gotten is proved by the experience of readers in Connecticut, who set themselves a goal of 200—more than they obtained last year—and by now are pushing 400. It is proved by the experience of Queens readers, who decided to shoot for 1,500, and now have 1,800. They obtained only 1,200 last year. It is proved by the experience of Manhattan readers, who obtained 2,400 last year and now have more than 3,300.

The subs are not only there to be gotten. They must be obtained if we are not to face a further drop in our circulation, caused by the pressure and intimidations of pro-fascist reaction upon our means of circulation and upon the right of Americans to read papers of their own choosing.

New Yorkers have so far obtained some 18,500 subs out of a goal of 15,000. They are just about a thousand short of last year's 14,000, despite the big increase of readers in Manhattan and Queens.

Brooklynites set themselves a goal of 4,500, but have so far obtained only 4,200. That they

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## CHARGE RIDGWAY PLANE STRAFES KOREA POW CAMP

A Ridgway plane strafed a following one Jan. 14 at the Kang-tong camp, was "another act of your side flouting international usage, running counter to humanitarianism and violating the agreement between both sides."

Tsai was referring also to the two massacres in the Ridgway prison camp at Kojé Island in South Korea in which at least 69 internees and soldiers have been killed.

Negotiations continued today on the naming of ports of entry to be open to neutral inspection teams during the truce. Ridgway negotiators said they wanted to open agreed between both sides. He declared the Changsong attack, Pyongyang to such inspection.

## Big Farm Paper Denounces Move to Spread War to China

"Everybody is tired of the Korean war and would like to wind it up," the leading Iowa farm paper, Wallace's Farmer, declares in its March 1 issue. But the way to end it is not by "starting a major war with China."

Wallace's Farmer, once owned by the family of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, no longer has any connection with the family.

The editorial, entitled "If You Want a Bigger War," follows: "Do you want to trade a little war for a big one? If so, here's your chance."

"Senator Taft wants the United States to help Chiang Kai-shek land troops on the Chinese mainland."

"Chiang Kai-shek was on the mainland once. In fact, he ruled two-thirds of China. He had

plenty of American money and American arms. But he got kicked out."

"Would he do any better now? Many military men feel sure that Chiang Kai-shek's men would have to be transported to the mainland by the American fleet, and that his forces would have to be supported by many U.S. divisions. In other words, we'd be starting a major war with China. Governor Warren of California, another Republican, suggests sen-

ably that we'd better think it over before we start Chiang's troops going."

"Any such move would probably require an army of ours much bigger than the one now in Korea. And fighting would start up again in Korea, too. Furthermore, a war with China might bring Russia in. Everybody is tired of the Korean war and would like to wind it up. But let's not trade it for World War III."

## Toledo Blade Raps OK of Feinberg Law

TOLEDO, O., March 17.—The Toledo Blade shares the "grave doubts" of the Supreme Court minority which dissented from the ruling upholding the New York State Feinberg Law. Loudly anti-Communist and avowedly in favor of the stated objectives of the law which pretends to bar only "Communists" from teaching jobs, the Blade nevertheless acknowledged that the law cannot be administered "without infringing on the civil rights of a whole class of our citizens and impairing their usefulness as teachers."

The newspaper declared editorially on March 8 that "inasmuch as the court would not allow Justice Frankfurter's wise proposal as a way to pass judgment on the law until it could see how the law would work in an actual case brought before it, we must share the grave doubts of the other dissenters, Justices Douglas and Black."

"The fanatics who falsely shout Communist in the schoolroom are far more prevalent than the fools who falsely shout fires in theatres, and are doing infinitely more damage to this country."

"Here again, in our opinion, is an instance where we ourselves are subverting our democratic ways by adopting what are closely akin to totalitarian methods."

## Protestant Group Backs Roosevelt Ward

A review of the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., was urged upon Attorney General McGrath by J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council.

Carpenter said in his letter, which was made public by the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr.:

"Many of us feel that the charges which have been brought against him are not justified under the circumstances. Certainly there is little justification in giving a man a three-year jail term for 'not notifying his local shift board' as to the change of his home address, especially when it was fully explained that this was not intentional. Also his relation to work in his own community and what he is trying to do to help bring about a higher level of justice, should be encouraged rather than hampered. I do hope that you will look into this matter very carefully, will give it your immediate attention, and that something will be done to review his case completely."

## 300 at N.J. Parley Open Drive For Big 5 Talk, Nazi Arms Ban

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—Over 300 peace advocates from all sections of New Jersey, including many religious leaders, educators, Negro leaders, unanimously adopted a three point peace policy at a Peace Convocation at Rutgers University last week under the auspices of the N. J. Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Their policy statement said, "differing social systems can live peacefully side by side," and called for peace negotiations now among the five great powers, including the Chinese People's Republic, and for our government to reduce expenditures for warfare.

Immediate campaigns for continuous negotiations among the Big Five powers, and against the rearmament of Germany were received with enthusiasm by the conference which reflected throughout the growing breath and militancy of the peace movement.

The Convocation adopted unanimously a resolution hailing the people's victory against UMT. Also passed amid prolonged applause was a resolution calling for universal disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The unity of those attending the Convocation showed itself when Neal Pearce red-baiting Princetonian reporter, attempted to disrupt the peace gathering with

claims that the same person in Trenton had signed a receipt for a Daily Worker subscription and had addressed an envelope containing a Call to the Convocation. Pearce then proposed that the organization prove it was not a "communist front" by issuing a statement that it would bar any Communist from membership.

Protesting the interruption, speakers from the floor exposed Pearce as an enemy of peace. Mr. Jack Wysocki, an attorney, pointed out the crude attempt at black-mail which the reporter's action represented. A Negro leader, Rev. Deval C. Rice, drew a parallel between it and a similar disruption by another news writer at the group's conference last year.

Franklin Folson, a writer, won overwhelming support when he urged an immediate return to the work of laying plans for broadening peace activities.

Also reported out unanimously by the resolutions committee, were resolutions calling for "the termination of NATO's program of mili-

tarization of all western Europe, including Western Germany," and urging the United States government "to use its influence over the American negotiating in the name of the United Nations to bring about an immediate truce and cease-fire in Korea."

Dr. Milton J. Hoffman, professor at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and chairman of the Committee, keyed the Convocation with a strong plea for peace. Panel sessions featured several Negro leaders, including Republican state Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser, Mr. Charles W. Williams, leader of the NAACP in Trenton, and Rev. Deval C. Rice of Montclair.

Other speakers were Rabbi Ely E. Finkel of Newark, Rev. George Teague of Teaneck, Rev. Warren P. Shoen of Newark, professors Broadus Mitchell and Anatol Murad of Rutgers University, Rev. Harry R. Pine of Trenton, Mr. Charles Allen, president of the Teachers union, AFL, of Newark, Mr. Aaron Hamburger of the Farmers Union, and Dr. Roger Lewis, a physician of Nutley who took a prominent part in clinical experiments connected with the widely publicized new anti-tuberculosis drug.

Addressing the evening public session Mr. Charles R. Allen, Jr., assistant editor of the Nation, exposed the war-like intentions of many of the top government officials by means of quotations from the speeches and writings, and proposed that a law be passed making it a criminal offense to publish any pro-war propaganda.

Mr. Paul B. Johnson of the University of Chicago, the group's Executive Secretary, attacked the myth that the Soviet Union has aggressive intentions and pointed out the possibility as well as the necessity of negotiations between the East and West.

Opening the evening program a chorus of Negro and white youths and children from Newark recited a moving poem, "Symphony of the World," composed by last year's graduating class of the South Orange Junior High School. A peace poster by the distinguished artist Ben Shahn decorated the speakers platform, as did a painting by another well known New Jersey artist, David Stone Martin.

## Dutch Capitalist Weekly Backs Moscow Parley

AMSTERDAM, March 17 (Telepress).—The capitalist Dutch weekly De Groene Amsterdammer contains in its latest issue an article by the rightwing Professor of Economics C. W. Devries about the forthcoming Moscow International Economic Conference.

After giving the program of the conference and stating that the sponsoring committee includes personalities of all political shades, he concludes that everything should be done to save relations with the Soviet Union.

## Housewife Tells How She Got 150 Signers for Peace in 2 Hours

Editor, Daily Worker:

CHICAGO.

Perhaps my first experience with the Five-Power peace petition will encourage others to get out and start signing up people for peace.

On my first try I collected over 150 signatures in less than two hours. That was on a street corner and of course I didn't have time to talk to people. Since then I've been trying to do my housework on rainy days (of which there are many in Chicago) and go from house to house in decent weather.

The response has been wonderful. I just go up one street and down another. I am a young housewife and have been refused only about three out of nearly 75 times. Usually the people invite me in to their living rooms. I have spoken with many, many

other housewives and about one out of three eagerly take petitions to have them filled out in church, girl scout mothers meetings, PTA, etc.

The only redbaiting I ever experienced was very easily answered. A woman asked me if this was a Communist petition. I read the petition to her very slowly and asked her if peace was communistic. She couldn't answer except to shrug her shoulders. So I asked her if the petition or the idea of sending it to Truman sounded like communism.

She said, "No, I guess not," and she took the petition inside and got her husband, sister and grown daughter to sign it as well. Standing in the hall I could hear her say to her sister, "Well, after all, peace isn't communistic, is it?" —A. E.

## 2 Petition-Collectors Find It Easy to Get Signers for Peace

Editor, Daily Worker:

CHICAGO.

I'm sure there are many people who have not yet taken petitions into the community for signatures for a Five-Power Peace Pact. It is to these people that I'm writing particularly.

A fellow South Sider and I have gone out on Sunday afternoons into one of the few projects that is not jimmied in the city of Chicago. In a two-hour period, we have averaged 50 signatures. From a total of nearly 300, we have had a maximum of five refusals. These five were not rude or even antagonistic toward us—they just didn't care to sign. The rest of the people opened their doors, asked us in, wanted to hear what we had to say and, most important, THEY wanted to

tell US about why we must have peace.

As one Negro woman was signing, she said she was anxious to do anything she could to stop the war in Korea but that what she really wanted was "peace for my people here at home—peace with jobs and without jimcrow."

Another woman pointed out that she wanted to sign because "if this war were over, maybe my taxes would be lower."

Another man pointed out that he and his family were being threatened with eviction because he made "too much money" to live in the project—and yet, realistically he said could barely make ends meet.

—S. G.

## COMMITTEE DEFENDING '16' HAILED AT MASS RALLY

By HARRY RAYMOND

James Imbrie, of Lawrenceville, N. J., joined Sunday night with Paul Robeson; the Rev. Herminio Perez; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the Progressive Party's vice-presidential candidate, and Orville Larsen, vice-president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, in hailing the formation of a broad committee for defense of the 16 New York Smith Act defendants who face trial March 31.

Imbrie, chairman of a City Center Casino mass meeting which greeted the defense group, told the 1,000 persons gathered there: "We have just begun to fight."

Earlier, 437 delegates representing 500,000 persons, meeting in the same hall, elected an executive committee headed by former Deputy Commissioner Clifford T. McAvoy, as temporary chairman, to launch the new defense organization.

Represented at the conference

were 38 trade unions, 49 delegates came from AFL unions, eight represented unions of the CIO and 77 came as delegates from independent unions. 67 delegates came from political organizations, including the American and Communist Party.

The 16 defendants, Robeson told the meeting, "are steeped in the basic science of society. They and millions of Americans have a right to their beliefs. . . . We must recognize in this conference and in the work that goes out of it—we must recognize the broadness of the struggle—that the struggle around the vanguard must go out to all the people."

Elizabeth Cady Flynn, who spoke on behalf of the 16 defendants, termed the conference one "that really means business."

"It is extremely satisfactory to us to have tonight what we are going to be defended by a determined representative group," she said. "It will involve more and more (Continued on Page 4)"

Coming in The Worker:

THAELEMAN'S LAST LETTER BEFORE NAZIS MURDERED HIM

A great human document will become available to American readers for the first time, with the publication in the coming Worker of the last known letter of Ernst Thaelmann.

Thaelmann, the leader of the German Communist Party, was jailed by the Nazis on their ascension to power. Held from March, 1933, on, he was murdered in prison in 1944.

In his last letter, Thaelmann tells movingly of the Nazi tortures he suffered while refusing to repudiate his anti-fascist, working-class ideals. He writes with confidence and hope in the triumph of socialism.

Don't miss Thaelmann's Last Letter, in The Worker, March 23 and March 30.

N. Y. STATE COMMUNIST OFFICES BROKEN INTO

Three separate floors of New York State Communist Party headquarters at 268 Eighth Ave. were broken into this weekend. Filing cases were thrown open. The crime was apparently inspired by political motives. Small change and stamps were not taken, nor was furniture destroyed. An investigation is being made to find out whether anything is missing or has been planted.

Home of Negro Family Bombed In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—The home of a Negro family was rocked by a bomb early yesterday while they were sleeping, when two bombs went off simultaneously before two dwellings. There was no personal injury reported but damage to the homes, which face each other across the street, was set at \$5,000.

The explosions followed a series of threats to the former owner of the home into which William Bailey, 33, Negro science teacher at Carver Junior High School, moved in January. The former owner, police declared, got phone calls and a letter warning against the sale of his home to Negroes.

Across the street from the Bailey home, the other bombed building houses Ralph Martinez, 25, a movie studio employee, and John W. Potts, 32, restaurateur, who have been planning to move soon so that a Negro family might take possession.

In the Bailey home at the time of the blast were Mr. Bailey, his wife, Villa, 30, and their 12-year-old son, William Jr.

Strike at GE Ordnance Unit

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 17.—A walkout of several hundred defense workers at the General Electric So. naval ordnance plant here continued today.

Last Thursday 300 night shift employees quit in a dispute over wage rate and time study men.

The International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) also accused the company of "using every loophole possible to get back the 3.58 percent wage boost recently approved by the Wage Board."

Urge Big Turnout for Tunisia Demonstration

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The Council on African Affairs yesterday urged a big turnout at a demonstration for Tunisian freedom before the French Consulate at 6:30 p.m. Thursday.

The Council is supporting the efforts of 13 Arab and Africa nations to put the Tunisian demands for self-government before the United Nations Security Council when it reconvenes here, declared Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, executive director in an interview yesterday.

Noting the recent events in the French protectorate in North Africa, Dr. Hunton declared that "French military suppression of the

Tunisian people's aspiration for freedom as well as similar British actions in Egypt and Libya are grave threats to world peace."

Dr. Hunton said the Council had sought conferences with French, U.S., British, and Pakistani representatives but only Pakistan had agreed to see a delegation, which was scheduled to visit Pakistan representatives yesterday afternoon. Pakistan is the spokesman of the 13 Arab-African nations.

The Council leader noted the emergence of a bloc of Near East and African nations during the recent Security Council meetings in Paris. "This new alliance of

MEET MARCH 29 TO MAP MAY DAY PARADE

Over 5,000 calls to the May Day Conference to plan this year's May Day Parade have been sent to unions, rank and file labor groups and fraternal, Negro, youth, consumer and other community organizations, it was announced yesterday by the United Labor & People's Committee for May Day. The conference will be held Saturday afternoon, March 29, at the

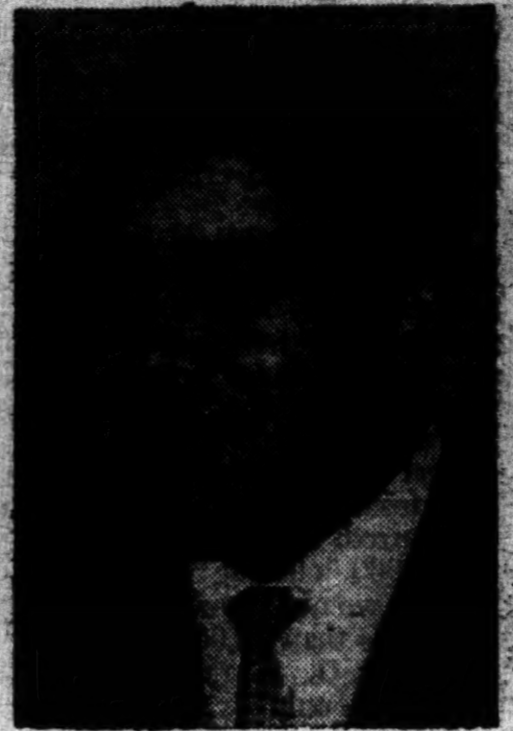
St. Nicholas Sport Center, 55 W. 68th St.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union has already accepted an invitation to speak.

The first leaflet on May Day is 100,000 copies can be obtained at Committee headquarters, Room 537, 790 Broadway. A new May Day pamphlet and May Day but-

tons will be ready by the conference date.

The most urgent need at this time, according to the committee, is discussion of the Call in shops and people's organizations, designation of delegates to the conference, and the setting up of May Day Committee. The committee will send speakers to all organizations requesting them.



HOOD

MC&S Says Its Hiring Hall Has NLRB Okay

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A report in the press that the Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board had ordered the Pacific Maritime Association not to bargain with the Marine, Cooks and Stewards was declared by Hugh Bryson, the president's union, to be "erroneous and just wishful thinking."

The NLRB decision, outlawing a contract with a Seattle firm on the ground that its hiring hall provision favored members of the MCS, was on a case that was two years old, Bryson said.

"New hiring hall language," Bryson said, "was rewritten into our contract and agreed upon between the MCS and the Pacific Maritime Association in 1950; and the NLRB has ruled that our present hiring and our present hiring hall contract language is legal."

Bryson added: "When attempts are made to destroy our hiring hall, they will not be ignored, and the shipowners, the raider Harry Lundeberg, the Taft-Hartley NLRB and anyone else concerned will regret such an attempt ever entered their minds."

Currently the union is waging a fight for an immediate election (which was asked by Lundeberg's union but which Lundeberg is not in a hurry to have) and immediate negotiations with the PMA for wage increases.

Stop-work meetings over the weekend in seven ports authorized MCS leaders to call stop work meetings "as often as necessary and for as long as necessary" to get action from the NLRB and the PMA.

Hood Refuses to Bow to Reuther Dictatorship

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., March 17.—William R. Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, told newsmen here he would refuse to surrender his office without consultation with the Ford workers who elected him.

UAW president Walter Reuther has sent four of his office aides to the Ford local offices to seize administration of the 65,000-member union. Reuther also announced the removal from office of El Lock, president Plastic Bldg., Paul Boatin, president of Motor, John Gallo, recording secretary of Motor, Nelson Davis, vice-president foundry, and Dave Moore, vice president Axle Bldg.

The Ford Motor Co. lost no time in backing up Reuther's play. They took away the car passes of Lock and Boatin into the plant. All five shop leaders, at the time of writing, got into the plant to discuss their dictatorial removal with the workers who had elected them. The five shop leaders, Ford company officials said, are not recognized any more. The company said they would recognize Reuther's aides in the Motor and Plastic building administration.

Hood said that he would refuse to go along with the seizure when he and 20 Negro workers talk to Reuther late yesterday. Hood asked Reuther three questions:

Q. When will elections be held, where officers are removed by you.

A. Elections will be held when we decide to hold them.

Q. What actions do you intend

to take against duly elected officers in building units?

A. There is no more unit autonomy. We will run the local from top to bottom.

Q. When will the local union executive board, the 217-man general council be convened so that they may know what you plan to do.

A. The executive board is abolished, the general council is abolished, all building meetings and committees will only meet when the administrators say they will meet.

Hood replied, "I view this as a threat to the long standing democratic procedure and rank-and-file control of Local 600. I refuse to abjectly surrender my office without consultation with the membership that elected me. The rank and file will give Reuther his answer."

Meanwhile, an explosive situation prevailed both in the local union headquarters and inside the giant Rouge plant as workers overwhelmingly sounded off about the dictatorial seizure of the local, the press is playing up Reuther's claim they had violated UAW rules by not removing from office the unionists whom the Un-American Committee stoolpigeons fingered in hearings last week.

Flaxer Hits Senator McCarran Move Against Government Union

The demand of Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) for the membership lists of the United Public Workers and his recommendation that Abram Flaxer, UPW president, be cited for contempt were branded by the union yesterday as "a first wedge to blacklist all workers." The union declared:

"The loyal, hard-working, though underpaid public workers resent the attempt of Senator Pat McCarran to stifle their demands for well-deserved pay increases and better conditions in the public service. Senator McCarran, in his general anti-labor and anti-democratic activities, has now violated 100 years of American labor history by a shameful attempt to compel Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, to violate sacred labor traditions as well as the law of the land by aiding in the compilation of a blacklist."

"Having failed in his attempt to secure the membership lists of the United Public Workers, Senator McCarran now recommends that Mr. Flaxer be cited for contempt. The American labor movement and all fair-minded Americans will see this attempt as a first wedge to blacklist all workers and will demand the U. S. Senate to support

the inviolability of membership lists of trade unions.

"Not content with the Loyalty Order, the Taft-Hartley Act, and other repressive anti-labor legislation, Sen. McCarran is now trying to do a 'smear job' on the leaders and members of a union which has been in the front ranks fighting for and winning higher wages for its members and making gains against discrimination of Negroes and other minorities in the government service."

Flaxer, in a separate statement, declared:

"I have produced all the items called for in the subpoena except for one item. This item is the membership list of our union."

"The demand for the production of this item raises a number of profoundly serious issues."

"From the very beginning of the union movement in this country, the rights of unions to the privacy of their membership records has been one of the basic precepts to which the labor movement of America has adhered. Bitter experience has taught American labor that the right to join a union is an empty right unless the fact of membership can be kept private."

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## Press Roundup

THE NEWS accepts with readiness the idea that the Dewey-Impeller taxes of a penny a pack on cigarettes and \$60 a year on overnight parkers "may have to be adopted." The News, like the Wall Street-owned legislators, is always ready for class legislation like this charge of \$60 on motorists who park overnight on the streets. Such a tax would discriminate against the worker who needs his jalopy to get to work or to get his family out of the city smog once in a while. The rich, with their garages, wouldn't be touched by such a tax. But workers who can't afford to pay it would have their cars driven off the streets.

THE COMPASS' Hugh Deane points out that the Inter-Continental Peace Conference was banned under Washington pressure because "an administration which looks forward not to negotiation with the Communists but to the serving of an ultimatum backed by irresistible positions of strength" has reason to be against peace conferences in general. But the peoples of Latin America will understand the meaning of the ban and "if words would have moved" them "so will silence."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE runs the Roper poll of a "cross-section" of Americans on their "most popular" countrymen. Topping the list were Eisenhower, MacArthur and FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover. But, Mr. Roper confides, the FBI man is the darling of "the most prosperous people" and it is "in the South" that he "rises in esteem." Since you can bet your bottom dollar that the oppressed Negro people of the South were not included in Roper's "cross-section," we have a pretty convincing picture of "Your FBI," the heart-throb of the hate-labor, hate-the-Negro crowd.

THE TIMES is a little embarrassed by the crude, arrogant and stupid way in which Washington's envoy to Greece laid down the law to Athens on the latter's election procedures. Perhaps this was "discreet pressure" the Times agrees; maybe even an "implied threat to reduce American aid" or "perhaps it is really nothing but friendly advice from an ally who wants to be helpful." Or maybe a Wall Street gaulleiter cracking the whip too loudly?

THE POST in its desperate eagerness to have the framed Rosenbergs die, shrills that it is a "hollow Communist show" to charge that this father and mother are the victims of anti-Semitism. It's a "calculated and loathsome attempt to confuse the true issues," says the Post. But the fascists in America know why it was the Rosenbergs who were picked to die. Their gutter "literature" contains thinly-veiled boasts on this anti-Jewish "triumph." They know why only Jewish teachers are fired by the Board of Education, why Attorney General McGrath makes vile, disgraceful anti-Semitic statements. But the Post, tied to the Truman war program, still continues its Judas role of defending the war program whose other face is that of anti-Semitism and white supremacy.—R. F.



## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### What's Your Union Stand On the 'White Only' Jobs?

IN A LITTLE less than two months from the time this is read thousands of workers are expected to gather in Washington to press for FEPC legislation—with teeth.

The National Negro Labor Council and its affiliates, sponsors of the May 15 conference, are now in the midst of their campaign to gather 1,000,000 signatures on petitions to be presented to Congressional and government leaders. And together with the signature campaign, the labor councils are also pushing for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers. Never was the times more opportune for this campaign. And the labor movement—AFL, CIO and independent unions—owes it to itself to participate in it.

A look at the jobs from which Negro workers are barred will convince—or should convince—any honest trade unionist of the urgency and justice of the Negro workers demand to end jimcrow in employment now. Both the NAACP and the National Urban League have pointed out repeatedly that the new war industries, and especially the atom bomb plants throughout the country, have refused to employ Negro

workers. These bars, added to those which have become in the so-called "American way," have presented many Negro communities with a job crisis.

IT IS PAST TIME for challenging the racism that shows so arrogantly in the hiring policies of Big Business, a policy that has for too long been condoned by too many labor leaders.

Just look at the millions of jobs from which Negro workers are barred. There are more than 3,000,000 clerical jobs which Negro women workers cannot fill. More than 72,000 engineers' seats on U. S. railroads have a "white only" sign. Only a handful of the nation's 200,000 telephone operators are Negro workers.

Let the American Federation of Labor answer why Negroes are more often kept out than admitted into the company of the 210,000 plumbers, gas and steamfitters. Let the CIO-Steel Union find out why there are no Negroes among the 320,000 stationary engineers, crane-men and hoistmen.

Except for those few employed by Negro firms—or by themselves—why are there al-

most no Negro composers and typesetters among the 174,000 which the government has counted. And how long must the conspiracy exist which keeps the ranks of the nation's 226,000 licensed electricians just about lily-white.

Just looking at a few instances of jimcrow taken at random from the United States Abstract indicates what the workers and the Negro people are up against in the matter of job equality.

IS IT ANY WONDER that Negroes live 10 years less than white persons in the United States? Is it any wonder that the annual earnings of Negro workers approximate just about one-half the earnings of white workers? And isn't it clear why the fight for jobs for Negro workers is imperative if labor itself is to be unified and thereby strengthened in its fight against the shackles being placed upon?

No trade union, regardless of affiliation, can afford to be complacent in the face of this continuing racism in hiring. And no union member, no matter what the political trend of his union membership, can afford to be silent on it. This racism cannot be talked away with fine phrases about not counting Negroes in unions as Negroes. For no matter how it is said by union leaders who want to duck the fight against racism, the hard stark fact is that there are millions of jobs closed to Negroes in this country.

Labor has the task of opening them up. The National Negro Labor Council should be thanked for raising the question as sharply and militantly as it has. Now it is up to ALL unionists to back them with actions. What is your union doing?

## USSR Scientists See Atom Aiding New Era There

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, March 17 (Telepress).—Atomic energy will play an important role in providing conditions of material abundance in the era of Communism.

Reaffirming the successes of Soviet scientists in developing methods for using atomic energy for the welfare of the people, Academician Alexander Nesmeyanov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, writing in Pravda, described the cooperation between atomic scientists and industry as "most broad in scale and fruitful in results."

Though this is by no means the first indication that Soviet science has so far advanced in the application of atomic energy to industrial processes, the reaffirmation of progress made by so eminent a spokesman for Soviet scientists has aroused keenest interest here.

Nesmeyanov also revealed that Academician Zelinsky—a distinguished chemist—has discovered a new catalyzing agent for transforming hydrocarbons into more useful products, a process benefiting in particular the oil industry.

Organic chemists have discovered new medicines and antibiotics by the systematic use of various plants found in the Soviet Union.

Micro-biologists are synthesizing vitamins and Soviet chemists have invented a new anesthetic five times as powerful as morphine and free from the harmful effects of that drug.

Nesmeyanov attributed these new successes to the close cooperation between theoretic scientists and practical workers.

### Seek Halt to Execution of 2 Negro GIs

A WRIT of habeas corpus was filed in the U. S. District Court, Washington, by NAACP attorneys in an attempt to halt a frame-up death conviction and death sentence handed two Negro GIs by an army court martial on Guam.

The two victims—Robert Burns and Herman Dennis—were charged with the "rape-murder" of Ruby Farnsworth some time ago, and are now held for execution in Japan. Attorneys Frank D. Reeves and Robert L. Carter are basing their application for a writ on the grounds that their clients were convicted on perjured testimony, illegally secured evidence and a coerced "confession."

Government attorneys have entered a motion to dismiss the NAACP appeal on the grounds that a civil court has no jurisdiction to review a court martial conviction.

## As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

### WASHINGTON

PERHAPS IT WAS the plan to engage in bacteriological warfare against the people of Korea and Northeast China which Gen. Crow had in mind when he wrote in his diary that "in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

Perhaps another phrase from Crow's diary covers Secretary of State Acheson's denial: "anything, truth or falsehood, to poison the thoughts of the population."

That the U. S. has been preparing for use of deadly bacteria in warfare has been well known since the publication by the War Department of the so-called Merck report in 1946. Immediately after that, a ban was imposed on all discussion of biological warfare, or BW, as it is called. But facts do manage to get through the iron curtain of the Defense Department's censorship.

In the spring of 1948 the Associated Press noted, "A little item relating to bacterial warfare, a secret that currently rates with the atom bomb, lists a \$862,830 appropriation for Camp Detrick, Maryland."

ON JAN. 31, 1950, Maj. Gen. A. C. McAuliffe, chief of the chemical corps testifying before the House appropriations subcommittee, was criticized by Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex) for discussing on the record the matter of BW. "In my judgment," said Mahon, "no public statement should have been made last year as to our program of biological warfare."

"Excuse me, sir," said McAuliffe, "we do not publish the amount expended for biological warfare."

The evidence before the world today on the use of BW by U. S. troops, however, is not confined to testimony of U. S. generals concerning plans for developing this human weapon.

### World Protest Mounts At U. S. Germ Warfare

on, Pak Hen Yen, minister of foreign affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, on Feb. 22, issued a statement naming eleven villages near which U. S. planes have dropped infected insects since Jan. 28.

Secretary Acheson may pass this off as "propaganda," but he will find that it is his denial rather than the Korean charges which are met with skepticism around the world.

On Feb. 24, Chou En-lai, foreign minister of the Chinese Peoples Republic, announced that his government fully supported the protest of Pak Hen Yen.

On Feb. 27, Pravda published a Hsinhua News Agency report revealing the Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the Chinese Peoples' Committee for the Defense of Peace, had issued a statement condemning the use of bacteriological weapons by the U. S. command.

ON MARCH 10, the World Federation of Trade Unions made public a telegram to the United Nations from Louis Saillant, its general secretary. "The All-China Federation of Labor has informed the WFTU that plague and cholera germs are disseminated in Korea in large quantities, both on the front and in the rear," Saillant said. "The news of these crimes horrifies all honest men and women. . . . It is unthinkable that the United Nations could permit the use of the latest discoveries of medicine and science for criminal ends and for annihilation of civilian populations."

In March 13, in Moscow, representatives of public organizations: factory and office workers, men of science, literature and the arts gathered in a general city meeting and voiced their protest against "the monstrous crime perpetrated by the American imperialists, who are using bacteriological weapons in Korea and northeast China."

The Second World Peace Congress in 1950, the Moscow resolution pointed out, demanded outlawing of biological warfare, in accordance with the will of the overwhelming majority of the people throughout the world.

Undoubtedly, this is just the beginning of the world protest, for nothing so horrifies honest people as the deliberate spreading of plagues and epidemics.

### FACTS CONCERNING PARLEY FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

Facts concerning the National Freedom of the Press Conference this weekend:

TIME: Opening session is Saturday evening, 8 p.m. Sunday morning session 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday afternoon session, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Saturday night session will include opening reports and items on organizing activities and programs in the cultural fields, with illustrations in the fields of music, film and drama.

PLACE: Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Delegates can report there all during day.

WHO ATTENDS: All local Freedom of the Press groups throughout the country are invited to send as many delegates as they wish. Readers who wish to help organize such groups may attend. And workingclass organizations sympathetic to the aims of the organization may send representatives.

There will be a credential fee of \$1 for each one attending the conference to defray its cost. Delegates are invited, however, to bring wives or husbands to the Saturday evening session.

### COMING in the weekend WORKER THAELMANN'S LAST LETTER

# Daily Worker

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## THE TIMES ADMITS

THE NEW YORK TIMES military expert, Hanson W. Baldwin, discovered yesterday that Europe is in trouble because the Soviet Union has no intention of launching any attack.

Up till now Washington and the Times have been telling the public Europe was in "crisis" because of the USSR's "aggressive" intentions. On this basis the people of western Europe and the U.S. are being taxed into poverty in order to build up armaments against the USSR.

But now along comes Baldwin with a gem like this: "Still another reason why the Communists seem unlikely to precipitate war by armed aggression in Europe this spring is the slowdown of the Allied program for the military strengthening, and political integration, of Western Europe. . . . The European army plan has not been finally approved; France has failed to meet fully her commitments to the North Atlantic alliance and there are as yet no Germans under arms in the Western zone."

So now the USSR will not attack because Europe's "defenses" are weak. What happened to the main argument of the Pentagon that the Soviet Union will attack unless these "defenses" are strengthened?

The fact is, as the Daily Worker has been constantly demonstrating, that the Washington propaganda about Soviet "aggression" is today's biggest lie aimed to cloak the aggressive aims of the Truman Administration.

As a matter of fact, Baldwin admits further on in his article that "the great crisis" will come "when the Germans start to put armed men into the field." Here Baldwin is referring to a new Nazi-commanded army to act as the spearhead of Eisenhower's European army. This was the war-provoking plan worked out at the recent Lisbon conference.

Baldwin's admissions boil down to the fact that the real danger of war in Europe lies in the continuation of a divided Germany plus the remilitarization of Western Germany. And the unleashing of war in Europe would mean the start of World War III.

This "great crisis" can be avoided. The Soviet note for a four-power agreement to guarantee a peaceful, united and democratic Germany provides that opportunity. All people who want peace should demand that our government meet with the representatives of the USSR, France and Great Britain for the purpose of negotiating such an agreement.

## MORE STALLING IN STEEL

AFTER GETTING THREE postponements totaling nearly three months and after negotiations that have been on for nearly six months, the Wage Stabilization Board had the audacity to ask the CIO steel union for still another delay of its strike deadline to April 8.

Steel union president Philip Murray promised the WSB its request will get consideration at a meeting of a Wage Policy Committee meeting he is calling for Thursday in Washington.

There is no doubt that if the new postponement request would be put before the members in the locals, they would reject it unceremoniously. The steel workers everywhere are sick and tired of the stalling game. One of Murray's regional directors even admitted last week that the workers are angry enough at the companies to refuse to allow provision of maintenance crews in the plants in event of a strike.

Stalling by employers has been a well known strike-breaking device since the earliest days of the labor movement. Today the stalling tactic is carried out mainly with the help of government agencies like the WSB. The tactic is to demoralize the workers while the employers prepare, store food, cots and blankets for strikebreakers in the plants, and spread their poisonous propaganda blaming the unions for price increases the employers prepare to announce.

There is a limit to such stalling. The labor movement should learn the lesson of the railroad unions. They have been "negotiating" for three years and there is still no settlement in sight as the government "supervises" the lines for the carriers.

An interim factual report of the WSB's panel admitted that even on the basis of the government's wage freeze formula the steel workers are due a minimum of nine cents an hour and as much as 23½ cents.

The steel workers should rely on their strength, not the goodwill of the employers or maneuvers of false friends in government agencies. They should remember that they had to fight it out on the picket line even when their demand was just a pension insurance plan.



## A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### Concentration Camps for the U.S.A.

FOR THE last 12 years, since the passage of a cumbersome omnibus law, carrying a load of accumulated jingoistic, reactionary, anti-alien legislation, foreign residents of our country have been terrorized, harassed and persecuted. This is the "Alien Registration Act of 1940," also called the Smith Act. It required the registration, fingerprinting and distribution of identification cards to all so-called "aliens," the majority of whom are workers, long-time residents of our country and parents of American-born children.

This is a group which grows older and fewer as time passes, since immigration is today so tightly restricted (except for Nazis and fascists). Many were brought here as young children and know no other country or language. They have tried desperately to become citizens, but were unsuccessful because of our extremely difficult naturalization laws, which should have been corrected years ago.

A war against fascism has intervened since 1940. Foreign-born workers toiled faithfully in coal mines, steel plants and shipyards, to provide the weapons of war for their own sons on the firing lines. This is all forgotten, as if it never happened. Among those threatened with deportation today are parents of veterans, one a Gold Star Mother, a steel worker in Ohio with a large family, a young Negro woman brought here as a child from Trinidad.

None of these deportation cases caught in the mill of the immigration service of the Department of Justice are accused of crimes, but of political views which they may hold now, may once have held or may never have held, which the department arbitrarily defines as "subversive."

NOT SATISFIED, however, with the Smith Act, which was not as sweeping and swift-moving as they desired, the reactionaries in Congress passed the Internal Security Act of 1950, also known as the McCarran Act. It amends preceding immigration laws of 1917 and 1940, to put the foreign-born of our country under police-state regulations, "to facilitate the deportation of deportable aliens"

as the law states. It gives the Attorney General "discretion" to either hold arrested aliens in custody or to release them on bail. "If deportation is not practical, advisable or possible"—"authority is given to the Attorney General to arrange for appropriate places of detention for these aliens whom he takes into custody and detains."

The full import of these two provisions are clear now, in the light of the Supreme Court decision of March 10. With two sweeps of the pen, the authors of this abominable fascist law, which is now upheld by a 5 to 4 decision of the highest court, wiped out the constitutional provisions for bail and established Concentration Camps in the U.S.A. A disgraceful feature of this decision is that two of the five majority Justices are former Attorney Generals, Clark and Jackson, who set this very process in motion. In all decency they should have disqualified themselves from passing Medina-like on their own acts.

In addition to this decision, which will be recorded in American history, beside the shameful Fugitive Slave Law decision, a 7 to 2 decision the court further struck the Bill of Rights a solar plexus blow by making past or present membership in the Communist Party a deportable offense. It is not necessary to even prove this charge; it is enough for the Attorney General to assert it. So now the McCarran Act has the blessing of the Supreme Court, along with the Smith Act and the Feinberg Law. This is the law which President Truman said, on Sept. 22, 1950, "would put the government of the United States into the thought-control business." It is a court packed with Truman appointees who are pushing our country far along the road of thought-control, toward outright fascism.

This Supreme Court has amply demonstrated that it is no bulwark for the Constitution, but that it is ready to scrap it, to dismember it, to tear it to tatters. To expect any support for democratic rights from them, except from a small and courageous minority, is the height of delusion. But we must not fall into moods of pessimism and

despair, because the fact is that the minority of the Supreme Court represent the real feelings of the American people, "who will be heard from in due time," as Eugene Debs said. The trends in our country are unmistakable. Americans want neither war nor fascism. Wholesale arrests for thought, is repugnant to the American people. The press have carefully played down the Concentration Camp preparations, fearful of popular protest. Yet we hear that they are being built right now and that prison guards and wardens are already assigned to these future Buchenwalds.

MORE THAN ONCE the final court of the American people have nullified Supreme Court decisions, which are not final if the people organize, speak and act. There are criminal syndicalist laws on the books of a host of states, which have been rendered null and void by the disapproval of the people, after they were solemnly upheld by the Supreme Court. In two states, California and New York, governors immediately pardoned the very persons whose convictions had been upheld by the Supreme Court. In the Scottsboro case and the Herndon case, the Supreme Court was compelled to reverse itself due to tremendous mass pressures.

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born cannot be expected to carry on this tremendous struggle alone. It has done a magnificent job almost single-handed to keep people on bail, to prevent deportations to certain death in fascist countries, to arouse some Americans to the danger to all Americans, native-born and foreign-born. Justice Black sounded the alarm when he said: "I have an idea that the liberty of every American is at stake." In this spirit the committee have called an Emergency Conference on Wednesday, March 19, at the Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41 St., N. Y. City. They urge that similar conferences be held in other cities, 200 non-citizens throughout the country are in grave danger and many more are threatened. The West Indian people, too, are now threatened with similar treatment under the Judd Bill. It is necessary to arouse the labor movement, where the foreign-born are among its best and most loyal members; to arouse the families of the foreign-born, who number millions of Americans; to arouse the language press, fraternal organizations, and others. We should all respond to the call of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born to undertake this immediately.

## STILL 4,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GO

(Continued from Page 1)

can get the 400 and a lot more is attested to by the fact that last year they sparked the national campaign with 5,700 subs. As things are now, they stand to lose 1,500 regular readers of The Worker.

We would like to suggest to our Brooklyn readers that they make an all-out effort between now and Saturday night to gather in the many subs, both from those who subscribed last year and from new readers, which we know they are capable of getting. If every Brooklyn reader devoted himself to the job of getting one or two

more subs, and there are some who can do better, New Yorkers will reach, or come close, to their goal.

We think Bronxites, who are a few hundred short of the 2,200 subs they obtained last year, should also put forward the extra effort this week to come up to that mark. Our active supporters in the trade union still have some to go, as well, to reach the 2,500 subs they are shooting for.

We might suggest to readers everywhere that during this week before the conference they go full steam to reach their goals, and that they make Saturday, as well as Sunday, special days of activity to spread circulation.

## Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 1)

to diminish international tension. This first diplomatic initiative during the last nine months to end the cold war can only be viewed favorably.

Le Monde, spokesman of the French Foreign Office, comments on the Soviet proposal: "It is believed in official circles that the Soviet proposal constitutes an important step in the present international situation. It is therefore necessary to examine its implications carefully in regards to the actions to be taken."

## People's Democracies:

PRAGUE, March 17 (Telepress).—"The Bulgarian working people see in the treaty a bright new manifestation of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and great contribution to the consolidation of world peace," writes the Bulgarian paper Rabotnichesko Delo.

The people expressed their pleasure at the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in the factories and enterprises and town squares where they gathered round loud speakers to hear and later discuss the news. "The Soviet proposals are a new contribution to the people's fight for peace and will enable the German people to take their fate into their own hands," declared a Bulgarian hero of Socialist Labor, Alexander Nitrev on hearing the news.

The Romanian newspaper Scanteia says: "The Romanian people who during the last decades have twice suffered German imperialist aggression greet the Soviet note with deep satisfaction. Our people will do everything to support the implementation of the Soviet proposals." Romania Libera declared the proposals comprised the most suitable and rightful measures to safeguard the lawful rights of the German people as well as the interests of peace throughout the world.

The Albanian paper Zeri i Poppulit, wrote: "Since we have suffered from German aggression we are directly interested in a solution to the German question."

## Denmark:

COPENHAGEN, March 17 (Telepress).—"The Soviet proposals on Germany form a basis for negotiations which will make it easier to draw up a draft peace treaty," says the Danish paper Land og Folk. Criticizing the negative attitude of the reactionary press, the paper points out that a united and non-militaristic Germany is in the interest of the peace-loving people of the whole world. "Those who like the government press and the 'Socialdemokraten' reject every negotiation about this question expose, not least our own country to the greatest dangers." The paper calls on all forces to unite "in demanding that the Danish government exploit all its diplomatic opportunities to support the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union."

## Italy:

ROME, March 17 (Telepress).—"The democratic Italian paper Il Paese, commenting on the Soviet note for the signing of a peace treaty, declared on March 13 that this Soviet proposal was not only 'a great door thrown wide open in Europe and Asia, but also of

## A Big Step to World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

come such an outcome. But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German state. History shows that Hitler came and go, but the German people and the German state remain."

In an interview with Hugh Baillie, president of United Press on Oct. 28, 1946, Stalin was asked the following question:

"Question: Do you think that the four zones of occupation in Germany should in the near future be thrown together, so far as economic administration is concerned, with a view to restoring Germany as a peaceful economic unit and thus lessening the burden of occupation to the four powers?"

"Answer: Not only the economic but also the political unity of Germany should be restored."

Washington too has rejected the Morgenthau plan but, under Truman, it has violated every article of the Potsdam Agreement from another direction. It has split Germany and tried to make the split permanent. Instead of de-militarizing and de-Nazifying Germany during the occupation, as Truman agreed to at Potsdam, Washington has restored Nazis to power in Western Germany, encouraged the re-forming of Nazi organizations and laid the groundwork for a new Nazi army.

(The question of a German defense force will be discussed in the conclusion to this article tomorrow.)

ferred the Atlantic Pact governments a lifeboat to save themselves from drowning in the sea of trouble in which they have been placed by armament and inflation.

The Socialist paper Avanti commented in its editorial on March 13 that the Soviet proposal "has practical possibilities of success if the European governments most directly concerned will force the hands of the Americans, particularly today when the Atlantic policy is in a crisis."

## Switzerland:

GENEVA, March 17 (Telepress).—"The widely circulated paper Tribune de Geneve writes that the Soviet move will have great repercussions in Germany and that undoubtedly the next of the Soviet note marks progress over the preceding ones.

The reactionary Gazette de Lausanne writes that although the problem of Germany's eastern frontiers might lead to great controversies, the Soviet note leaves all possibilities open.

"The new note of the Soviet government to the Western Powers contains a constructive proposal on one of the most important problems, on the solution of which depend war or peace," writes Vorwaerts, organ of the Swiss Worker's Party. "By its proposals, the Soviet government confronts the Western Powers with the necessity of deciding for or against a peace treaty with Germany, for or against peace in Europe. But the decision on this," the paper concludes, "does not depend solely on those governments but also on the peoples—whether they will be able to force their governments to act in the interest of peace."

## Tunisia

(Continued From Page 3)

struggle for peace and the colonial people's fight for liberation coincide in Africa as well as in Asia. And we Americans must speak out, for we may be sending not guns and money but our sons to back up the reactionary suppression of these people." Churchill's recent request for U.S. troops in the Suez Canal dispute between Britain and Egypt is the handwriting on the wall, Hunton said.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the French government has cancelled the passports of two Tunisian leaders who seek to present their country's case to the Secur-

ity Council. They are Salah Ben Youssef, Minister of Justice, also secretary of the Neo-Destour Party, and Mohammed Bada, Minister of Social Affairs.

But here in New York, Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari, chief Pakistani delegate said that Tunisian representatives "and, or" Tunisian experts were expected to arrive soon. One U.S. source said the Tunisians might travel on passports issued by one of the Arab League countries.

The Arab-African bloc must command seven votes to put the case on the agenda, and the influence of the U.S. is considered decisive. The bloc is composed of Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen. Burma and Lebanon may support the protest.

Urging a mass turnout of workers and others Thursday, Dr. Hunton declared "the real answer to problems of Tunisians and other North African peoples is not the spending of huge sums on bomber bases and military installations, but giving the peoples the right to determine their own destiny."

## Rights Rally

(Continued from Page 2)

people in the struggle against the Smith Act."

"It is time for us to act against the Smith Act," said Mrs. Bass. "That's not overthrowing the government. It's overthrowing that part of the government we don't like."

The conference and meeting displayed a fighting spirit that recalled the days of the Tom Mooney and Scottsboro defense rallies.

The Rev. Perez, pastor of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church, said: "The movement for freedom

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and democracy for Puerto Rico tied up with the movement for freedom and democracy in the U. S. Let us fight against these unconstitutional laws that aim at control of our minds and our hearts."

Larson, who came to the meeting from his native Arizona, told of a concentration camp being set up for victims of thought control laws within 40 miles of his home.

"The hard rock miners of this country believe American people are entitled to something better than concentration camps," he said. "And that is why I am here tonight."

The conference and mass meeting, held under auspices of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, adopted a statement of policy which said in part:

"This conference of persons of many walks of life and varied political views declares its opposition to the Smith Act and its defense of the right of advocacy. The elementary defense of the Bill of Rights and the free exercise of democratic rights by all Americans requires unremitting, vigorous opposition to the Smith Act. It requires a united, consistent and many-sided struggle for its repeal."

"This conference takes the position of Supreme Court Hugo Black, who said of the Smith Act: 'No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press which I believe the First Amendment forbids.'"

## Hear Teachers' Petition Today

The Teachers Union announced yesterday that argument will be heard today (Tuesday) in Albany before the State Commissioner of Education on a supplementary petition filed in behalf of Irving Adler and other teachers under investigation by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen. The new petition notes that "by the Feinberg Law, the power to make findings as to what organizations advocate unlawful doctrine has been vested only in the Board of Regents," and contends the Board of Education "has unlawfully usurped or anticipated" this function.

The union announces that additional counsel retained as trial lawyers for the eight suspended teachers are Jacques Isler and Lewis S. Flagg.

Isler will represent Mrs. Dorothy Rand and Arthur Newman. Flagg will represent Mrs. Mildred Flacks and Samuel Wallach.

## 19,000 to Be Drafted in May

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Pentagon issued a call today for 19,000 draftees in May, the same amount as for April.

## Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE  
WANTED: Young woman to share 3-room apt. Reasonable. Convenient. All suburbs. Write Box 324, Daily Worker.

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## Defeat Bid to Eisenhower to Testify in U.S.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senatorial backers of Gen. Eisenhower for the Presidency won a round here today in their effort to keep the Administration from maneuvering Eisenhower into testifying now in favor of the 7.9 billion-dollar foreign arms program.

A motion by Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn) in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to invite Eisenhower as a witness failed by seven to five.

## 100 Workers in New Orleans Hit Patterson Trial

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—

One hundred workers of the Waterway Terminal Corp., here called on Attorney General McGrath to drop the "frameup genocidal indictment" against William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Their telegram, signed by Lee Brown, shop steward; Rev. Wilson Ingram and W. W. Thompson, a veteran of World War II, also stressed that Patterson had the "right to advocate an end to the jimcrow system."

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# Hugo: Fiery Advocate of Peace

(Concluded from Yesterday)  
By P. ANTOKOLSKY  
MOSCOW.

(Concluded from Yesterday)  
Hugo's finest pages, in both prose and verse, are those devoted to the unfortunate, the disinherited, the suffering: the world's toilers; to their joys and sorrows, their hatred and their love, their active enterprise, their quest of ways to a better life.

The sailors of Normandy wage their battle with the sea. The fearless beggars of the medieval "Court of Miracles" impose their will upon a feudal city. The hunch-backed bell ringer, Quasimodo, is created of more lasting stuff than the stone walls of his home—the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The valet Ruy Blas, who rules the state through but a single act of Hugo's play, yet plays a far more significant part in world politics than all the present-day Mochs, Plevens, Queuilles and Bidaults, taken together. His famous retort—"I wear a lackey's livery on my back; you carry in your breast a lackey's soul"—might well be addressed to each and any of the present-day Wall Street henchmen.

Or take Gavroche, so dearly loved among the Soviet youth since the earliest days of the October Revolution—little Gavroche, dare-devil of Paris, immortal as the spirit of revolution, immortal as the very people he represents.

"Paris has a child, and the forest has a bird; the bird is called the sparrow; the child is called the gamin."

"Couple these two ideas. The one containing all the heat of the furnace, the other all the light of the dawn; strike together these two sparks, Paris and infancy; and there leaps forth from them a little creature."

"This little creature is full of joy. He has not food to eat every day, yet he goes to the show every evening, if he sees fit. He has no shirt to his back, no shoes to his feet, no roof over his head; he is like the flies in the air who have none of all these things. He is from seven to 13 years of age, lives in troops, ranges the streets, sleeps in the open air, wears an old pair of his father's pantaloons down about his heels, an old hat of some other father, down about his ears, and a single suspender of yellow listing..."

Such is the first appearance of Hugo's favorite. Let us recall, too, his glorious death on the Paris barricades:

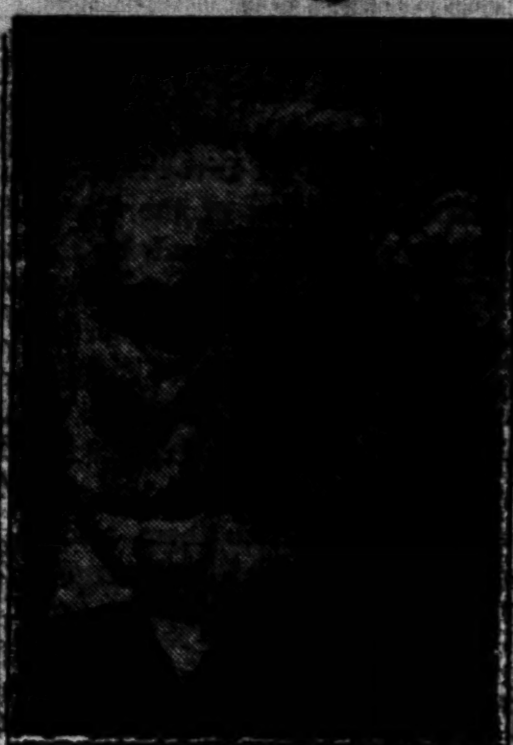
"One bullet, however, better aimed or more treacherous than the others, reached the Will-o'-the-wisp child. They saw Gavroche totter, then he fell. The whole barricade gave a cry... Gavroche had fallen only to rise again; he sat up, a long stream of blood rolled down his face, he raised both arms in the air, looked in the direction whence the shot came, and began to sing..."

"He did not finish. A second ball from the same marksman cut him short. This time he fell with his face upon the pavement, and did not stir again. That great little soul had taken flight."

Hugo's force—it is not simply the power of art. For art, after all, is as art goes. There are works of art which, when their author retires to the grave, follow him to repose in luxurious museum editions. New generations may admire the bindings; but they do not turn the pages. They go their way, leaving the dead past to bury its dead.

Such can never be the fate of Victor Hugo. "Those men live who struggle," Hugo once proclaimed. And he, too, lives; for his works carry over on the struggle of life against death.

With the first dawn of universal peace, rejoicing humanity will find "in every ancient the wisdom that was Hugo's" wrote an-



VICTOR HUGO

other great poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky, 36 years ago, when he was still a very young man. And one can easily understand why this youthful poet of the revolution should have been so attracted to the great veteran; why he should have selected this name, of all others, to complete his ringing lines.

Time has passed. Toiling humanity has not yet achieved universal peace. But there is no corner of our war-wounded world today in which the struggle for peace is not being waged. A mighty movement, this struggle spreads and grows, embracing ever more millions of humanity—every nation, every people—of all colors. And in this struggle—does not Victor Hugo fight by our side? Recall the world's first international peace meeting—very small, of course, by modern standards—organized a hundred and three years ago by the "Friends of Peace." Recall the words addressed to this meeting by its chairman, the French poet Victor Hugo, words that might well have been pronounced in our own day by Joliot-Curie or Fadyev:

"The idea of universal peace is one common to all nations. All nations call for peace, as the supreme good, when war shall at last be replaced by reason. Is it so utterly utopian this idea? Is it unrealizable? Would-be 'positivists'... all these politicians grown hoary in intrigue—they will reply, 'It is!' But I reply unhesitatingly, 'No, it is not!' (Applause.) And I will prove that it is not! I declare, not merely that peace is possible, I say it is inevitable."

The ideas which inspired this political declaration are still more powerfully expressed in Hugo's literary works. His volume of verse "L'Année Terrible" is an impassioned denunciation of rising Prussian militarism. The very thought of war, with its senseless extermination of thousands upon thousands of human lives, aroused the poet's horror and loathing.

"Witless Penelope, weaver devoid of eyes,  
Cradler of chaos and of nothingness,  
Who, to the furious blare of clarions,  
The squadrons hurl into the maw of death,  
Sated-insatiable wallower in blood!  
Who drag mankind into your grisly orgy,  
Mangler of man and god and destiny  
Who day plunge in a blackness worse than night,  
O madness armed with storms and thunderbolts,  
Mis-shapen monster revelling in destruction,  
Whose ravages each evil but increase,  
And who in your blind floundering and thrashings  
One emperor make—to make another."

Hugo wrote wrathfully against the government of the United

States of America, condemning its unseemly and mendacious conduct in the Franco-Prussian war, its policy of setting militarist Berlin against Paris. He called upon the men who had once created America's glory as a freedom-loving nation: Penn, Fulton, Franklin, Washington. They now lay uneasy in their graves, the poet exclaimed. Lincoln could not rest in peace, for he had once more been murdered. The starry banner of the American people, once a symbol of liberty, had been defiled.

"Cursed be the wretch who has with mud bespattered  
The glory of your flag's once lustrous stars."

We do not subscribe to Hugo's political liberalism and his sentimental idealizations. But we feel and know, from every page of his writings, that this man of lucid brain and fervent soul grew and advanced together with his age; that he was always in the forward ranks of life, responding to its every change and development; that he was connected by a thousand ties, to the last days of his life, with the most burning issues of his times. In this lay the power and charm of his words for his contemporaries.

Hugo makes frequent reference to Aeschylus, to Dante, to Shakespeare, as his immediate predecessors. This is no shallow quest for illustrious descent. It is a quest for allies who may aid in influencing ever wider circles. Shining armour, bright banners, flaring trumpets, Hugo knew, are very useful in intimidating an enemy. And he would advance into battle in a blaze and thunder of erudition, of brilliant names, of daring metaphors and comparisons. Hugo shouted down the storm; he outthundered the cannon.

Which brings us to another point. Hugo is unthinkable in expensive, de luxe editions of 500 copies. It was for no select group of friends and admirers that he wrote his works. Chamber resonance was not for him. Hugo's work was democratic, in the truest sense of that term. From the very outset of his literary activities he launched into furious combat against outdated canons, against the dead traditions of classicism. This combat soon broke through its purely literary bounds, growing into a struggle for the public good. And such it remains to this day.

We in the Soviet Union are highly conscious and appreciative of all this. Hugo's dramas, presented in the finest theatres of our Republics, draw enthusiastic audiences. Only recently the Vakhtangov Theatre, in Moscow, presented a stage version of "Les Misérables." The play was well received, as have also been earlier presentations, in other theatres, of "Notre-Dame de Paris" and "The Man Who Laughs." Hugo's poetry has been rendered into Russian by several translators, and an entirely new translation is now in preparation.

The approaching anniversary will be marked by the appearance of a selection of his political verse in an edition of 150,000 copies. His novels have been published repeatedly in huge editions. The works of Victor Hugo have been published in the Soviet Union in 6,601,000 copies, in 44 languages of the Soviet peoples. These figures are very indicative. They express the eager interest of our Soviet youth, its intellectual growth and breadth of view.

The Soviet people gladly take up the proposal of the World Peace Council. The name of the great French poet is known and warmly loved throughout our land.

In one of Hugo's tragedies, great-grand-fathers stand side by side with their great-grandchildren. And that is what we see today. Victor Hugo may be a 150 years old; but the old man is still young.

Lester Rodney's 'On the Scoreboard' will be resumed tomorrow

## People Are Saying...

### U.S. Becoming Totalitarian State, Letter Writer to N.Y. Times Says

The U. S. is becoming a "totalitarian" state in which "dissent is called treason," C. A. Bittner charges in a letter to the New York Times (March 4.)

"During the Second World War," writes Bittner, "when America was engaged in a two-front war involving total mobilization of our resources against nations which willfully made war upon us, there was a sizable group within our land that made known their opposition to the official or accepted foreign policy of our country. They were neither pilloried nor penalized."

"It is well to recall that opposition to our wartime foreign policy was vigorously expressed by many leading Republicans both inside and outside of official life and by equally prominent newspapers and radio commentators."

"This was at a time when unprecedented number of our armed forces were actively engaged in armed combat, when our ships were menaced on the high seas and when our coastal cities were blacked out. Yet dissent permitted to enjoy the fullest freedom."

"Nor were the appeasers—those who had guessed wrong about Germany and Japan (and they include some of our most respected citizens)—haunted before Congressional committees and subjected to slander and abuse for their retroactive misjudgements."

### Calls Truman's Rearming of Nazi Worst Sellout in History

The Truman government's rearming of Germany is "the worst sell out in modern history," Joseph Zweben declared in a letter to the New York Times (March 6).

He wrote:

"Not only am I disgusted by our government's pushing of German rearmament but also the 'black silence of fear' among people I know gets me. It's as though everyone is ashamed and disillusioned, as though far back in our minds is the fear that if we protest we're put on the Communist side."

"For those who, under F.D.R.'s years in office, had ideals about justice this German rearmament is the worst sellout in modern history."

### CPs Dad Denounces Truman For War of Intervention in Korea

YORK, Pa., March 17.—Two readers of the York Gazette and Daily have written to the paper challenging a letter which described the intervention in Korea as a "religious war." One, signing himself: "A War 2 vet and dad of a boy now in service," declared:

"I completely disagree with your reader who states Korea is a religious war. The very way we went into it was wrong. That is by the President's action without consent of Senate. No this cold, undeclared war which has cost the American people millions in money, over 125,000 loved ones is a war of hatred by Mr. Truman aimed at Russia."

"How could we fight a religious war, with fivepercenters in Washington, and the greatest bunch of grafters over there?"

### Buffalo Letter Writer Urges Return of Korea War Prisoners

BUFFALO, March 17.—Washington's negotiators at the Korean truce talks were told to accept the Korean proposals on prisoners exchange, in a letter by "V.R." to the Buffalo Evening News on March 6.

The letter said:

"Why can't the Allies agree to give back the prisoners in case of an armistice? I think it is only fair and right to send them back just as they should send our boys back."

"The truce negotiators on both sides are doing almost as much fighting as the boys on the front line and those boys want to come home."

### Indianan Hits Feinberg Law

C. V. McMillan of Corydon, Ind., writes as follows to the Louisville Courier-Journal, complimenting the paper on its editorial against the Feinberg Law:

"There is not only the matter of the danger of penalizing persons for 'youthful indiscretions, mistaken causes, misguided enthusiasms—all long forgotten.' There is also, as I see it, the question of whether any government agency should be given the right or responsibility to set up a list of so-called 'subversive organizations.' For by what standards shall he, or any government group, determine what 'subversive' is, and who will say whether he is well informed and make a fair judgment about any given organization."

"If all you have to do is just say, 'Well, they are subversive,' without presenting evidence according to established standards and without hearing contrary evidence from the accused, then surely here is developing a powerful weapon of government that threatens our fundamental freedoms."

## COMING THURSDAY

### Noted French Scientist Expresses People's Horror at Germ Warfare

—by Rob Hall

# Mississippi Mobs Slay 2 Negro Sharecroppers

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—The mob murder of Tobe Faulkner, 60-year-old Negro tenant farmer has been revealed here. In the same week, Robert Cobb, 32-year-old Negro who defended himself against a white landlord, was hunted down and killed by a terrorist mob of 400 whites near the town of Columbus. The mob was led by state highway patrolmen and town and county officials.

The murder of Faulkner took place in Lawrence, a town of about 100 residents. More than 1,000 white terrorists came from all sections of Newton and Scott counties to the town to join state police and other government officers in the "hunt."

Faulkner was alleged to have wounded a white man slightly following an argument about a cow which had been eating Faulkner's flowers.

The mob "poured a steady barrage of fire and tear-gas bombs for several hours" into Faulkner's home, according to news reports.

Faulkner, who had barricaded himself in his home, held off the racist terrorists for more than an hour before they killed him.

The Communist Party of Louisiana yesterday denounced the sheriff led mob slaying of Robert Lee Cobb in Columbus, Miss., in February as a "government sponsored lynching."

The Communists urged the people of Mississippi and surrounding states to protest to President Truman and local officials to punish the lynchings "including Sheriff Farmer."



## AKRON RUBBER WORKERS DEFY BAN ON PICKETING

AKRON, O.—March 17.—For the first time since the great Goodyear strike of 1936, Akron rubber workers are defying an anti-mass picketing injunction as developments mount rapidly in the two-week old strike of Goodrich office workers. The office workers, a section of Goodrich Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers were forced on strike on Tuesday, February 26 when the company suddenly withdrew its recognition of the local union after 10 months of fruitless negotiation.

Although production workers closed down the plant by refusing to go through the office workers picket line during the first week, they finally returned under pressure of the union leadership which warned against Taft-Hartley penalties. Cooperation of railroad and teamster workers, however, in refusing to go through the picket line, however, is gradually bringing the huge Goodrich plant to a halt.

An attempt to force materials through by a second, severe injunction was met by a mass picket-line last Friday, and the attempt failed. More than 2,000 of the plant's 12,500 production workers have now been laid off and the plant may close completely in the next few days.

Meanwhile, at a special meeting of all CIO unions in Summit County Friday evening, unanimous support was given to the strike coupled with denunciation

of the injunction and the vicious Taft-Hartley Law.

A statement adopted by 126 representatives present commended the strike pickets and declared: "The attempt to break strikes by injunction proceedings has always been a thorn in the side of organized labor. This method was outlawed in 1935 by the Wagner Act, and was only resurrected when the Taft-Hartley law came upon the statute books."

Great concern was evidenced that the injunction, if successful might become a pattern in the face of an impending strike by local bus drivers and in the spring contract renegotiation struggles of the rubber production strikes.

The NLRB which was called in by the company has scheduled its second meeting of company and union representatives for Thursday in its effort at ending the office workers strike.

## Ship Cooks Ask Greek Gov't Halt Executions

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Consul General of Greece in San Francisco was urged to notify his government to revoke death sentences to leaders of the Greek resistance against the Nazis by the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, San Francisco Branch.

"The only crime these people are charged with is the crime of belonging to EDA and speaking for peace, yet the Greek government has convicted them under the false charge of 'espionage,'" the union stated.

## Fare Hike

(Continued from Page 1)  
mer, possibly by June.  
• Inevitable creation of a 25-cent transit authority next January.  
**FARE HIKE PLOT**

Feelers have been put out in the press that no fare hike is due before 1954, but this reporter, in speaking to legislators and experts of both parties could not get a single on-the-record promise that a fare boost is "impossible" before 1954, and some hinted strongly that a 15-cent fare appears definite this year.

Another phony scheme to hide the conspiracy is a bill to boost the city's basic taxing power on real estate from 2 to 2½ percent through a constitutional amendment, which would require two consecutive passages, and a referendum in 1953. Such an amendment would almost certainly be rejected by the 1953 Legislature, since once the fare is hiked and new consumer levies put through, the Legislature would declare the realty tax hike "unnecessary," and substitute the county real estate levy.

The 1953 "package" being readied by the Wall Street monopolists includes a 25-cent fare, rent boosts for 450,000 tenants, new taxes on small landlords, elimination of all proposed tax boosts on big business, and possibly another boost in the sales tax.

Emphasis is being laid here on the "major" financial bill—which permits the city to borrow \$100,000,000 on short-term bonds to cover potential deficits in the next three years. This hides a bonanza for bankers who will squeeze increased interest rates from a city already owing \$1,700,000,000 to Wall Street.

### OTHER BILLS

Other bills seek a \$60-a-year overnight parking fee, a penny-a-pack cigarette tax, a local beer levy, and a 0.8 percent tax on gross income of business concerns.

The Rules Committee today brought out seven fiscal and tax bills for New York City for action by both houses. The bills including continuation of the 3 percent sales tax, authorization of three-year serial bonds for the transit deficit to be paid by realty taxes outside the city's 2 percent realty tax limit, an 0.8 percent tax on gross income of financial concerns, as well as the overnight parking, cigarette and business income levies above-mentioned.

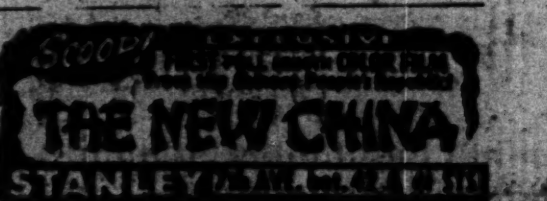
The city has indicated, according to the Rules Committee report, that it is seeking no tax on theatre admissions, beer or coin-operated amusement devices.

Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore today stated his committee on constitutional tax and debt limits has recommended passage of three amendments affecting the city's realty taxing power, which would ban a realty tax, with no decision yet on which of the three will be recommended for a referendum in 1953.

Rudolph Halley's \$144,000,000 fiscal program furthers the conspiracy of the Democrats here by suggesting wholesale firings of Civil Service workers, and deliberately avoiding head-on demands for a cleanup of grafting politicians.

Halley's report, made only after the Republican-Democratic deal had been completed, was written by Louis Havner, the same "Liberal" who wrote the Citizens Budget Commission report which rejected teacher pay demands, slashed municipal workers from meagre payrolls.

Stewards representing 30,000 members of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, have condemned the proposed subway fare rise, in wires to Gov. Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and other officials.



## Probers Find Proof of Germ War

TOKYO, March 17.—An investigating commission of attorneys from eight countries has "collected considerable material" in Korea and Manchuria to support the charge that Gen. Ridgway is carrying on germ warfare, Radio Peking declared today.

The same broadcast quoted Soviet historian Boris Grekov as telling a mass meeting in Moscow that "even the Nazi invaders dared not use germ warfare" but that Ridgway's forces "are committing crimes unknown in history."

## Shoe Union Balloting Today

Frieda Casso, endorsed by the progressive forces of Shoe Workers Joint Council in New York, is running for reelection as general executive board member of this area in balloting that will continue

all day today in the union's local affiliates.

She is opposed by Steve Ocuto, candidate of the administration of Israel Rosenberg and his now open red-baiting machine.

In a leaflet put out by the group of Rosenberg, who is manager of the council, the sole issue raised against Casso is "Communism."

The supporters of Casso, on the other hand, are calling for return to the progressive policies for which the shoe council was once known. They point out that along with the red-baiting line of the Rosenberg group go collusive policies with the employers, resulting in such wholesale firing, with the union's consent, as the dismissal of 30 workers Friday at the I. Miller plant.

## Meet Tomorrow On Defense of Non-Citizens

Plans for a national campaign in defense of non-citizens who face exile and the possibility of prison without bail under last week's Supreme Court ruling will be discussed at an emergency conference tomorrow (Wednesday) 8 p. m., in Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will hear Pearl Laws, women's activities director of the Furriers Joint Council; John McManus, editor of the National Guardian; Sam Pevzner, secretary of the Bronx Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and Mrs. Harriet Barron, administrative secretary of the American Committee.



## Official Unemployment Total In Detroit Now at 141,000

DETROIT. — Chrysler-Dodge lessly seeking some form of em-laid off many hundreds again last week, Max Horton, acting director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission said things won't get better.

In Detroit last week Horton admitted that 107,234 were unemployed, that 8,000 additional have used up all their unemployment compensation (35,000 state wide); that there are 5,500 who can't get unemployment compensation, because they either quit, were fired, turned down jobs or left to have babies. Another 8,400 can't draw compensation from the state because they haven't worked long enough in a "covered" plant to qualify. There are also 12,000 idle from plants too small for coverage.

In Detroit the Compensation of-ficials total reached around 141,000. Statewide a minimum of 50,000 could be added if not more.

In Detroit there are 5,400 youth just out of schools who are hope-

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# The USSR's Proposals on Germany: A Big Step Toward World Peace

By ALAN MAX

One would expect the press in our country to be discussing at length the draft principles for a peace treaty for Germany proposed by the Soviet Union for Big Power negotiation. Reporting of the Soviet draft has been kept to a minimum and discussion of it has been almost completely absent. This is very strange when you consider that the future of Germany will largely determine the possibilities of war or peace in Europe and therefore in the world.

Among the people of Western Europe, the Lisbon conference decisions to go ahead with the rearming of Western Europe have created fears and resistance. And in our own country there is growing alarm among the people at the specter of a new Nazi army, with more and more American troops being sent to Europe to stand side by side with the Nazi generals who unleashed World War II, with ever-soaring taxes to finance this project which will lead to economic disaster here at home and to another world war.

## Would Eliminate Possibility of War

The Soviet Union's draft principles, on the other hand, would eliminate all possibility of a new war in Europe. They would lighten the load of the American taxpayer. They could lead to a world-wide settlement.

Why then the almost complete absence of discussion in the press?

A dispatch from London in Sunday's New York Herald Tribune gives a clue:

"A settlement with Russia would upset the entire Western defense program, especially the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Western minds, after so many years of cold war, are hardly prepared for the idea of a settlement, even the limited one in Germany, and all that would follow from it."

Certainly those "Western minds" that seek a huge war economy and a war against the Soviet Union, "are hardly prepared for the idea" of a peace treaty with Germany which would guarantee peace. But to the "Western minds" of the hundreds of millions of people of the United States and Western Europe, the Soviet draft principles cannot fail to demonstrate that there is a real alternative to the whole armament and war program.

The draft principles, while they contain new features like permitting Germany "to have her own national armed forces necessary for the country's defense," are the logical developments of the program which the Soviet Union has advanced all along for "an independent, democratic, peace-loving state."

## Democratic Germany Needed for Peace

The Soviet Union has maintained that the peace of Europe, and hence of the world, could be secure only if Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, became an "independent, democratic, peace-loving state."

This principle was laid down in the Potsdam Tri-Power Declaration of Aug. 2, 1945, to which President Truman affixed his signature. The Potsdam Agreement stated:

"The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimes Declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

"It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world."

From the first, the Soviet Union opposed such wild schemes as the Morgenthau plan to destroy Germany as a state, wipe out its industry and turn it into a collection of pasture lands. The Soviet Union recognized that no nation could be treated this way and that the people of no nation would ever permit themselves to be so treated.

## Stalin Urged Unity of Germany

In an Order of the Day on Feb. 23, 1942—in the early years of the war—Joseph Stalin declared:

"It is very likely that the war for liberation of the Soviet land will result in ousting or destroying Hitler's clique. We should wel-

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# Daily Worker

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## Europeans Welcome Soviet Proposals for Peaceful Germany

The new Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty and the unification of Germany is being hailed throughout Europe as the most effective step yet taken to settle the German question and advance the cause of peace. Below we print some of the dispatches

### NAZI MASS KILLER GETS ONLY 3 YEARS, 5 MONTHS

NUERNBERG, West Germany, March 17.—Franz Rademacher, wartime chief of the Nazi "Office for Jewish Affairs," was sentenced today to only three years and five months in prison for his part in the mass killing of 1,300 Yugoslav Jews and the deportation of Belgian Jews.

The court of three German judges and six jurors convicted Rademacher of manslaughter in the mass shooting of Jews in Belgium on Oct. 20, 1941. He was assessed three years on that charge, and eight months for ordering Belgian Jews to the notorious Auschwitz (Oswiecim) concentration camp. The two sentences were combined to total three years and five months.

### AKRON RUBBER WORKERS DEFY BAN ON PICKETING

AKRON, O.—March 17.—For the first time since the great Goodyear strike of 1936, Akron rubber workers are defying an anti-mass picketing injunction as developments mount rapidly in the two-week old strike of Goodrich office workers. The office workers, a section of Goodrich Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers were forced on strike on Tuesday, February 26 when the company suddenly withdrew its recognition of the local union after 10

months of fruitless negotiation. Although production workers closed down the plant by refusing to go through the office workers picket line during the first week, they finally returned under pressure of the union leadership which warned against Taft-Hartley penalties. Cooperation of railroad and teamster workers, however, in refusing to go through the picket line, however, is gradually bringing the huge Goodrich plant to a halt.

An attempt to force materials through by a second, severe injunction was met by a mass picket-line last Friday, and the attempt failed. More than 2,000 of

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from Telepress correspondents from Europe's capitals which quote leading newspapers and political figures in praise of the Soviet proposal to the U. S., Great Britain and France.

### France:

By A. M. Carrel

PARIS, March 17 (Telepress).—"In taking this initiative the Soviet Union will, without doubt, increase its prestige with the German people and place the Allies in a difficult position," declares Jacques Bardoux, Independent deputy and chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, in the semi-official newspaper Le Monde.

"I have held for a long time," he continues, "that it is technically impossible and diplomatically dangerous to realize the Schuman plan and even more so the European defense scheme without having concluded a peace treaty with Germany and having tried to realize an agreement to this effect between the three Western powers and the Soviet Union. I am of the opinion that the Western Allies cannot refuse the Soviet proposal. A refusal would place them in a dangerous position with regard to public opinion in Germany and elsewhere. They would be considered as aggressors," concludes Bardoux.

Another Deputy, Alfred Coste-Floret, Catholic Party/MRP, and former colonial minister, declared: "We should congratulate ourselves that the East-West talks are being resumed. France can only welcome any initiative which is apt

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### CHARGE RIDGWAY PLANE STRAFES KOREA POW CAMP

A Ridgway plane strafed a prisoner-of-war camp in North Korea at 1:30 a.m. Sunday and wounded a captured British soldier, it was declared yesterday by a Korean member of one of the truce teams at Panmunjom. The charge was made by Col. Tsai Cheng-wen, at the parley being held at the tent discussing exchange of prisoners.

The plane, Tsai said, strafed POW camp No. 1 at Ching-Song. He said the camp was identified by "conspicuous markings" agreed between both sides. He declared the Ching-Song attack

following one Jan. 14 at the Kang-tong camp, was "another act of your side flouting international usage, running counter to humanitarianism and violating the agreement between both sides."

Tsai was referring also to the two massacres in the Ridgway prison camp at Ko'e Island in South Korea in which at least 69 internees and soldiers have been killed.

Negotiations continued today on the naming of ports of entry to be open to neutral inspection teams during the truce. Ridgway negotiators said they wanted to open Pyongyang to such inspection.

## Still 4,000 Subs Short

We have gone above our goal of 2,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker in our current circulation campaign. But we are still some 4,000 short of the 20,000 subs needed for The Worker. Altogether, the campaign so far has netted nearly 18,000 subscriptions out of the overall objective of 22,000.

As we have said before, this is a wonderful job in the face of the persecutions and hysteria and the vicious high-pressure propaganda of jingoism. The point is, though, that our experience proves we can get those 22,000 subs.

We do not know whether it can be done by the date of the conference sponsored by the National Freedom of the Press Committee this weekend. Readers in various parts of the country have set this conference as the target date for reaching their goals. Jerseyites tell us, for instance, that they now have some 1,050 subs or more out of a goal of 1,200 and "there is no question" they will come in with the 1,200.

Certainly, it will be a lift to the conference if you, our readers, come in with 20,000 subs by the weekend.

That the subs are there to be gotten is proved by the experience of readers in Connecticut, who set themselves a goal of 260—more than they obtained last year—and by now are pushing 400. It is proved by the experience of Queens readers, who decided to shoot for 1,500, and now have 1,800. They obtained only 1,200 last year. It is proved by the experience of Manhattan readers, who obtained 2,400 last year and now have more than 3,300.

The subs are not only there to be gotten. They must be obtained if we are not to face a further drop in our circulation, caused by the pressure and intimidations of pro-fascist reaction upon our means of circulation and upon the right of Americans to read papers of their own choosing.

New Yorkers have so far obtained some 13,500 subs out of a goal of 15,000. They are just about a thousand short of last year's 14,600, despite the big increase of readers in Manhattan and Queens.

Brooklynites set themselves a goal of 4,500, but have so far obtained only 4,200. That they

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## Big Farm Paper Denounces Move to Spread War to China

"Everybody is tired of the Korean war and would like to wind it up," the leading Iowa farm paper, Wallace's Farmer, declares in its March 1 issue. But the way to end it is not by "starting a major war with China."

Wallace's Farmer, once owned by the family of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, no longer has any connection with the family.

The editorial, entitled "If You Want a Bigger War," follows: "Do you want to trade a little war for a big one? If so, here's your chance."

"Senator Taft wants the United States to help Chiang Kai-shek land troops on the Chinese mainland."

"Chiang Kai-shek was on the mainland once. In fact, he ruled two-thirds of China. He had

plenty of American money and American arms. But he got licked. "Would he do any better now?"

"Many military men feel sure that Chiang Kai-shek's men would have to be transported to the mainland by the American fleet, and that his forces would have to be supported by many U.S. divisions. In other words, we'd be starting a major war with China. "Governor Warren of California, another Republican, suggests sen-

sibly that we'd better think it over before we start Chiang's troops going."

"Any such move would probably require an army of ours much bigger than the one now in Korea. And fighting would start up again in Korea, too. Furthermore, a war with China might bring Russia in. "Everybody is tired of the Korean war and would like to wind it up. But let's not trade it for World War III."

## Toledo Blade Raps OK of Feinberg Law

TOLEDO, O., March 17.—The Toledo Blade shares the "grave doubts" of the Supreme Court minority which dissented from the ruling upholding the New York State Feinberg Law. Loudly anti-Communist and avowedly in favor of the stated objectives of the law which pretends to bar only "Communists" from teaching jobs, the Blade nevertheless acknowledged that the law cannot be administered "without infringing on the civil rights of a whole class of our citizens and impairing their usefulness as teachers."

The newspaper declared editorially on March 6 that "inasmuch as the court would not allow Justice Frankfurter's wise proposal an await to pass judgment on the law until it could see how the law would work in an actual case brought before it, we must share the grave doubts of the other dissenters, Justices Douglas and Black. . . ."

"The fanatics who falsely shout Communist in the schoolroom are far more prevalent than the fools who falsely shout fires in theatres, and are doing infinitely more damage to this country."

"Here again, in our opinion, is an instance where we ourselves are subverting our democratic ways by adopting what are closely akin to totalitarian methods. . . ."

## Protestant Group Backs Roosevelt Ward

A review of the case of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., was urged upon Attorney General McGrath by J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council.

Carpenter said in his letter, which was made public by the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr.:

"Many of us feel that the charges which have been brought against him are not justified under the circumstances. Certainly there is little justification in giving a man a three-year jail term for 'not notifying his local draft board' as to the change of his home address, especially when it was fully explained that this was not intentional. Also his relation to work in his own community and what he is trying to do to help bring about a higher level of justice, should be encouraged rather than hampered. "I do hope that you will look into this matter very carefully, will give it your immediate attention, and that something will be done to review his case completely."

## 300 at N.J. Parley Open Drive For Big 5 Talk, Nazi Arms Ban

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—Over 300 peace advocates from all sections of New Jersey, including many religious leaders, educators, Negro leaders, unanimously adopted a three point peace policy at a Peace Convocation at Rutgers University last week under the auspices of the N. J. Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Their policy statement said, "differing social systems can live peacefully side by side," and called for peace negotiations now among the five great powers, including the Chinese People's Republic, and for our government to reduce expenditures for warfare.

Immediate campaigns for continuous negotiations among the Big Five powers, and against the rearmament of Germany were received with enthusiasm by the conference which reflected throughout the growing breath and militancy of the peace movement.

The Convocation adopted unanimously a resolution hailing the people's victory against UMT. Also passed amid prolonged applause was a resolution calling for universal disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The unity of those attending the Convocation showed itself when Neal Pearce red-baiting Princetonian reporter, attempted to disrupt the peace gathering with

claims that the same person in Trenton had signed a receipt for a Daily Worker subscription and had addressed an envelope containing a Call to the Convocation. Pearce then proposed that the organization prove it was not a "communist front" by issuing a statement that it would bar any Communist from membership.

Protesting the interruption, speakers from the floor exposed Pearce as an enemy of peace. Mr. Jack Wysocker, an attorney, pointed out the crude attempt at blackmail which the reporter's action represented. A Negro leader, Rev. Deual C. Rice, drew a parallel between it and a similar disruption by another news writer at the group's conference last year.

Franklin Folsom, a writer, won overwhelming support when he urged an immediate return to the work of laying plans for broadening peace activities.

Also reported out unanimously by the resolutions committee, were resolutions calling for "the termination of NATO's program of mili-

tarization of all western Europe, including Western Germany," and urging the United States government "to use its influence over the American negotiating in the name of the United Nations to bring about an immediate truce and cease-fire in Korea."

Dr. Milton J. Hoffman, professor at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and chairman of the Committee, keynoted the Convocation with a strong plea for peace. Panel sessions featured several Negro leaders, including Republican state Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser, Mr. Charles W. Williams, leader of the NAACP in Trenton, and Rev. Deual C. Rice of Montclair.

Other speakers were Rabbi Ely E. Pilchik of Newark, Rev. George Teague of Teaneck, Rev. Warren P. Sheen of Newark, professors Broadus Mitchel and Anatol Murad of Rutgers University, Rev. Harry R. Pine of Trenton, Mr. Charles Allen, president of the Teachers union, AFL, of Newark, Mr. Aaron Hamburger of the Farmers Union, and Dr. Roger Lewis, a physician of Nutley who took a prominent part in clinical experiments connected with the widely publicized new anti-tuberculosis drug.

Addressing the evening public session Mr. Charles R. Allen, Jr., assistant editor of the Nation, exposed the war-like intentions of many of the top government officials by means of quotations from the speeches and writings, and proposed that a law be passed making it a criminal offense to publish any pro-war propaganda.

Mr. Paul B. Johnson of the University of Chicago, the group's Executive Secretary, attacked the myth that the Soviet Union has aggressive intentions and pointed out the possibility as well as the necessity of negotiations between the East and West.

Opening the evening program a chorus of Negro and white youths and children from Newark recited a moving poem, "Symphony of the World," composed by last year's graduating class of the South Orange Junior High School. A peace poster by the distinguished artist Ben Shahn decorated the speakers platform, as did a painting by another well known New Jersey artist, David Stone Martin.

## Dutch Capitalist Weekly Backs Moscow Parley

AMSTERDAM, March 17 (Telepress).—The capitalist Dutch weekly De Groene Amsterdammer contains in its latest issue an article by the rightwing Professor of Economics C. W. Devries about the forthcoming Moscow International Economic Conference.

After giving the program of the conference and stating that the sponsoring committee includes personalities of all political shades, he concludes that everything should be done to save relations with the Soviet Union.

## Farm Woman Gets 135 to Sign For Big 5 Pact

People are sick of the Korean war and want peace, reports Mrs. R. W. Erps of Sidney, Montana. Mrs. Erps, a busy farm woman, has just collected 135 signatures among her neighbors on petitions calling for negotiations among the five great powers for a peace pact.

She reports, "Have had only one person turn me down . . . most folks are glad to sign. One lady said, 'I would sign a hundred times if that would help;' another said, 'About time somebody came around with something like this. A lot of people after reading the petition would say, 'Yes, I'll sign that,' or 'Sure, I'll sign that.' A great many people said, 'Hope it will help,' and 'Peace is what we want.'"

The Progressive Party petition which Mrs. Erps is circulating is addressed to the President and Congress and says:

"We believe that peace is the most important issue of 1952. For all peoples, regardless of their political preferences or economic system, atomic war means death and devastation."

"We seek an end to the intolerable burdens of higher taxes and higher prices that will leave us bankrupt."

"Therefore, we respectfully and earnestly call on the President to convene a conference of the Great Powers—the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and the Chinese People's Republic—to reach an agreement that will end the threat of war and the bankruptcy of continued armament."

Mrs. Erps concludes, "I was certainly surprised at how the people have changed in the last year. I don't believe I could have secured a dozen signers among these same people 15 months ago. Everybody is down on Truman, the Korean war and UMT."

## COMMITTEE DEFENDING '16' HAILED AT MASS RALLY

By HARRY-RAYMOND

James Imbrie, of Lawrenceville, N. J., joined Sunday night with Paul Robeson; the Rev. Herminio Perez; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the Progressive Party's vice-presidential candidate; and Orville Larsen, vice-president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, in hailing the formation of a broad committee for defense of the 16 New York Smith Act defendants who face trial March 31.

Imbrie, chairman of a City Center Casino mass meeting which greeted the defense group, told the 1,000 persons gathered there: "We have just begun to fight."

Earlier, 437 delegates representing 500,000 persons, meeting in the same hall, elected an executive committee headed by former Deputy Commissioner Clifford T. McAvoy, as temporary chairman, to launch the new defense organization.

Represented at the conference

were 36 trade unions, 40 delegates came from AFL unions, eight represented unions of the CIO and 77 came as delegates from independent unions. 67 delegates came from political organizations, including the American and Communist Party.

The 16 defendants, Robeson told the meeting, "are steeped in the basic science of society. They and millions of Americans have a right to their beliefs. . . . We must recognize in this conference and in the work that goes out of it—we must recognize the broadness of the struggle—that the struggle around the vanguard must go out to all the people."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who spoke on behalf of the 16 defendants, termed the conference one "that really means business."

"It is extremely satisfactory to us to know tonight we are going to be defended by a determined representative group," she said. "It will involve more and more

## Housewife Tells How She Got 150 Signers for Peace in 2 Hours

Editor, Daily Worker:

CHICAGO.

Perhaps my first experience with the Five-Power peace petition will encourage others to get out and start signing up people for peace.

On my first try I collected over 150 signatures in less than two hours. That was on a street corner and of course I didn't have time to talk to people. Since then I've been trying to do my housework on rainy days (of which there are many in Chicago) and go from house to house in decent weather.

The response has been wonderful. I just go up one street and down another. I am a young housewife and have been refused only about three out of nearly 75 times. Usually the people invite me in to their living rooms. I have spoken with many, many

other housewives and about one out of three eagerly take petitions to have them filled out in church, girl scout mothers meetings, PTA, etc.

The only redbaiting I ever experienced was very easily answered. A woman asked me if this was a Communist petition. I read the petition to her very slowly and asked her if peace was communistic. She couldn't answer except to shrug her shoulders. So I asked her if the petition or the idea of sending it to Truman sounded like communism.

She said, "No, I guess not," and she took the petition inside and got her husband, sister and grown daughter to sign it as well. Standing in the hall I could hear her say to her sister, "Well, after all, peace isn't communistic, is it?"

—A. E.

## 2 Petition-Collectors Find It Easy to Get Signers for Peace

Editor, Daily Worker:

CHICAGO.

I'm sure there are many people who have not yet taken petitions into the community for signatures for a Five-Power Peace Pact. It is to these people that I'm writing particularly.

A fellow South Sider and I have gone out on Sunday afternoons into one of the few projects that is not jimcrow in the city of Chicago. In a two-hour period, we have averaged 50 signatures. From a total of nearly 300, we have had a maximum of five refusals. These five were not rude or even antagonistic toward us—they just didn't care to sign. The rest of the people opened their doors, asked us in, wanted to hear what we had to say and, most important, THEY wanted to

tell US about why we must have peace.

As one Negro woman was signing, she said she was anxious to do anything she could to stop the war in Korea but that what she really wanted was—"peace for my people here at home—peace with jobs and without jimcrow."

Another woman pointed out that she wanted to sign because "if this war were over, maybe my taxes would be lower."

Another man pointed out that he and his family were being threatened with eviction because he made "too much money" to live in the project—and yet, realistically he said could barely make ends meet.

—S. G.

(Continued on Page 4)

# Hugo: Fiery Advocate of Peace

(Concluded from Yesterday)  
By P. ANTOKOLSKY

MOSCOW.

(Concluded from Yesterday)

Hugo's finest pages, in both prose and verse, are those devoted to the unfortunate, the disinherited, the suffering: the world's toilers; to their joys and sorrows, their hatred and their love, their active enterprise, their quest of ways to a better life.

The sailors of Normandy wage their battle with the sea. The fearless beggars of the medieval "Court of Miracles" impose their will upon a feudal city. The hunch-backed bell ringer, Quasimodo, is created of more lasting stuff than the stone walls of his home—the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The valet Ruy Blas, who rules the state through but a single act of Hugo's play, yet plays a far more significant part in world politics than all the present-day Mochs, Plevens, Queuilles and Bidaults, taken together. His famous retort—"I wear a lackey's livery on my back; you carry in your breast a lackey's soul"—might well be addressed to each and any of the present-day Wall Street henchmen.

Or take Gavroche, so dearly loved among the Soviet youth since the earliest days of the October Revolution—little Gavroche, dare-devil of Paris, immortal as the spirit of revolution, immortal as the very people he represents.

"Paris has a child, and the forest has a bird; the bird is called the sparrow; the child is called the gamin."

"Couple these two ideas. The one containing all the heat of the furnace, the other all the light of the dawn; strike together these two sparks, Paris and infancy; and there leaps forth from them a little creature."

"This little creature is full of joy. He has not food to eat every day, yet he goes to the show every evening, if he sees fit. He has no shirt to his back, no shoes to his feet, no roof over his head; he is like the flies in the air who have none of all these things. He is from seven to 13 years of age, lives in troops, ranges the streets, sleeps in the open air, wears an old pair of his father's pantaloons down about his heels, an old hat of some other father, down about his ears, and a single suspender of yellow listing."

Such is the first appearance of Hugo's favorite. Let us recall, too, his glorious death on the Paris barricades:

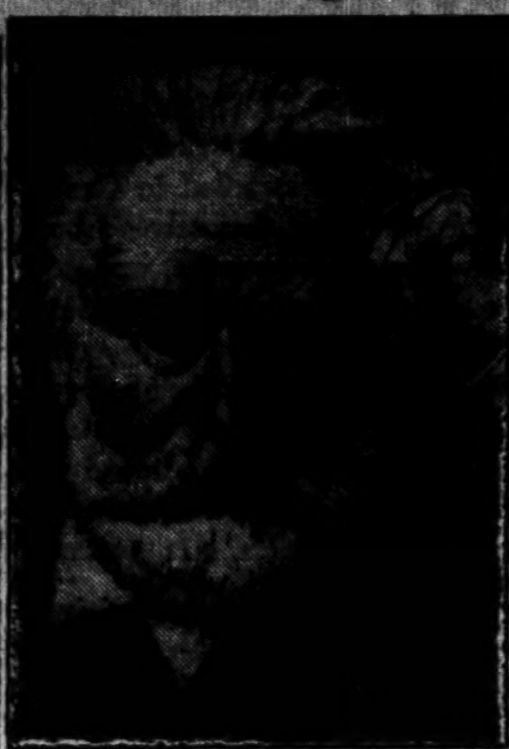
"One bullet, however, better aimed or more treacherous than the others, reached the Will-o'-the-wisp child. They saw Gavroche totter, then he fell. The whole barricade gave a cry. . . . Gavroche had fallen only to rise again; he sat up, a long stream of blood rolled down his face, he raised both arms in the air, looked in the direction whence the shot came, and began to sing. . . .

"He did not finish. A second ball from the same marksman cut him short. This time he fell with his face upon the pavement, and did not stir again. That great little soul had taken flight."

Hugo's force—it is not simply the power of art. For art, after all, is as art goes. There are works of art which, when their author retires to the grave, follow him to repose in luxurious museum editions. New generations may admire the bindings; but they do not turn the pages. They go their way, leaving the dead past to bury its dead.

Such can never be the fate of Victor Hugo. "Those men live who struggle," Hugo once proclaimed. And he, too, lives; for his works carry ever on the struggle of life against death.

With the first dawning of universal peace, rejoicing humanity will find "in every ancient the wisdom that was Hugo's"—wrote an-



VICTOR HUGO

other great poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky, 36 years ago, when he was still a very young man. And one can easily understand why this youthful poet of the revolution should have been so attracted to the great veteran; why he should have selected this name, of all others, to complete his ringing lines.

Time has passed. Toiling humanity has not yet achieved universal peace. But there is no corner of our war-wounded world today in which the struggle for peace is not being waged. A mighty movement, this struggle spreads and grows, embracing ever more millions of humanity—every nation, every people—of all colors. And in this struggle does not Victor Hugo fight by our side? Recall the world's first international peace meeting—very small, of course, by modern standards—organized a hundred and three years ago by the "Friends of Peace." Recall the words addressed to this meeting by its chairman, the French poet Victor Hugo, words that might well have been pronounced in our own day by Joliot-Curie or Fadyev:

"The idea of universal peace is one common to all nations. All nations call for peace, as the supreme good, when war shall at last be replaced by reason. Is it so utterly utopian this idea? Is it unrealizable? Would-be 'positivists' . . . all these politicians grown hoary in intrigue—they will reply, 'It is!' But I reply unhesitatingly, 'No, it is not!' (Applause.) And I will prove that it is not! I declare, not merely that peace is possible, I say it is inevitable."

The ideas which inspired this political declaration are still more powerfully expressed in Hugo's literary works. His volume of verse "L'Annee Terrible" is an impassioned denunciation of rising Prussian militarism. The very thought of war, with its senseless extermination of thousands upon thousands of human lives, aroused the poet's horror and loathing.

"Witless Penelope, weaver devoid of eyes,  
Cradler of chaos and of nothingness,  
Who, to the furious blare of clarions,  
The squadrons hurl into the maw of death,  
Sated-insatiable wallower in blood  
Who drag mankind into your grisly orgy,  
Mangler of man and god and destiny  
Who day plunge in a blackness worse than night,  
O madness armed with storms and thunderbolts,  
Mis-shapen monster revelling in destruction,  
Whose ravages each evil but increase,  
And who in your blind floundering and thrashings  
One emperor or make—to make another."

Hugo wrote wrathfully against the government of the United

States of America, condemning its unseemly and mendacious conduct in the Franco-Prussian war, its policy of setting militarist Berlin against Paris. He called upon the men who had once created America's glory as a freedom-loving nation: Penn, Fulton, Franklin, Washington. They now lay uneasy in their graves, the poet exclaimed. Lincoln could not rest in peace, for he had once more been murdered. The starry banner of the American people, once a symbol of liberty, had been defiled.

"Cursed be the wretch who has with mud bespattered  
The glory of your flag's once lustrous stars."

We do not subscribe to Hugo's political liberalism and his sentimental idealizations. But we feel and know, from every page of his writings, that this man of lucid brain and fervent soul grew and advanced together with his age; that he was always in the forward ranks of life, responding to its every change and development; that he was connected by a thousand ties, to the last days of his life, with the most burning issues of his times. In this lay the power and charm of his words for his contemporaries.

Hugo makes frequent reference to Aeschylus, to Dante, to Shakespeare, as his immediate predecessors. This is no shallow quest for illustrious descent. It is a quest for allies who may aid in influencing ever wider circles. Shining armour, bright banners, flaring trumpets, Hugo knew, are very useful in intimidating an enemy. And he would advance into battle in a blaze and thunder of erudition, of brilliant names, of daring metaphors and comparisons. Hugo shouted down the storm; he outthundered the cannon.

Which brings us to another point. Hugo is unthinkable in expensive, de luxe editions of 500 copies. It was for no select group of friends and admirers that he wrote his works. Chamber resonance was not for him. Hugo's work was democratic, in the truest sense of that term. From the very outset of his literary activities he launched into furious combat against outdated canons, against the dead traditions of classicism. This combat soon broke through its purely literary bounds, growing into a struggle for the public good. And such it remains to this day.

We in the Soviet Union are highly conscious and appreciative of all this. Hugo's dramas, presented in the finest theatres of our Republics, draw enthusiastic audiences. Only recently the Vakhtangov Theatre, in Moscow, presented a stage version of "Les Miserables." The play was well received, as have also been earlier presentations, in other theatres, of "Notre-Dame de Paris" and "The Man Who Laughs." Hugo's poetry has been rendered into Russian by several translators, and an entirely new translation is now in preparation.

The approaching anniversary will be marked by the appearance of a selection of his political verse in an edition of 150,000 copies. His novels have been published repeatedly in huge editions. The works of Victor Hugo have been published in the Soviet Union in 6,601,000 copies, in 44 languages of the Soviet peoples. These figures are very indicative. They express the eager interest of our Soviet youth, its intellectual growth and breadth of view.

The Soviet people gladly take up the proposal of the World Peace Council. The name of the great French poet is known and warmly loved throughout our land.

In one of Hugo's tragedies, great-grand-fathers stand side by side with their great-grandchildren. And that is what we see today. Victor Hugo may be a 150 years old; but the old man is still young.

Lester Rodney's 'On the Scoreboard' will be resumed tomorrow

## People Are Saying...

### U.S. Becoming Totalitarian State, Letter Writer to N.Y. Times Says

The U. S. is becoming a "totalitarian" state in which "dissent is called treason," C. A. Bittner charges in a letter to the New York Times (March 4.)

"During the Second World War," writes Bittner, "when America was engaged in a two-front war involving total mobilization of our resources against nations which willfully made war upon us, there was a sizable group within our land that made known their opposition to the official or accepted foreign policy of our country. They were neither pilloried nor penalized."

"It is well to recall that opposition to our wartime foreign policy was vigorously expressed by many leading Republicans both inside and outside of official life and by equally prominent newspapers and radio commentators."

"This was at a time when unprecedented number of our armed forces were actively engaged in armed combat, when our ships were menaced on the high seas and when our coastal cities were blacked out. Yet dissent permitted to enjoy the fullest freedom."

"Nor were the appeasers—those who had guessed wrong about Germany and Japan (and they include some of our most respected citizens)—hailed before Congressional committees and subjected to slander and abuse for their retroactive misjudgements."

### Calls Truman's Rearming of Nazi Worst Sellout in History

The Truman government's rearming of Germany is "the worst sell out in modern history," Joseph Zweben declared in a letter to the New York Times (March 6).

He wrote:

"Not only am I disgusted by our government's pushing of German rearmament but also the 'black silence of fear' among people I know gets me. It's as though everyone is ashamed and disillusioned, as though far back in our minds is the fear that if we protest we're put on the Communist side."

"For those who, under F.D.R.'s years in office, had ideals about justice this German rearmament is the worst sellout in modern history."

### GI's Dad Denounces Truman For War of Intervention in Korea

YORK, Pa., March 17.—Two readers of the York Gazette and Daily have written to the paper challenging a letter which described the intervention in Korea as a "religious war." One, signing himself: "A War 2 vet and dad of a boy now in service," declared:

"I completely disagree with your reader who states Korea is a religious war. The very way we went into it was wrong. That is by the President's action without consent of Senate. No this cold, undeclared war which has cost the American people millions in money, over 125,000 loved ones is a war of hatred by Mr. Truman aimed at Russia."

"How could we fight a religious war, with fivepercenters in Washington, and the greatest bunch of grafters ever there?"

### Buffalo Letter Writer Urges Return of Korea War Prisoners

BUFFALO, March 17.—Washington's negotiators at the Korea truce talks were told to accept the Korean proposals on prisoners exchange, in a letter by "V.R." to the Buffalo Evening News on March 6.

The letter said:

"Why can't the Allies agree to give back the prisoners in case of an armistice? I think it is only fair and right to send them back just as they should send our boys back."

"The truce negotiators on both sides are doing almost as much fighting as the boys on the front line and those boys want to come home."

### Indianan Hits Feinberg Law

C. V. McMillan of Corydon, Ind., writes as follows to the Louisville Courier-Journal, complimenting the paper on its editorial against the Feinberg Law:

"There is not only the matter of the danger of penalizing persons for 'youthful indiscretions, mistaken causes, misguided enthusiasms—all long forgotten.' There is also, as I see it, the question of whether any government agency should be given the right or responsibility to set up a list of so-called 'subversive organizations.' For by what standards shall he, or any government group, determine what 'subversive' is, and who will say whether he is well informed and make a fair judgment about any given organization."

"If all you have to do is just say, 'Well, they are subversive,' without presenting evidence according to established standards and without hearing contrary evidence from the accused, then surely here is developing a powerful weapon of government that threatens our fundamental freedoms."

## COMING THURSDAY Noted French Scientist Expresses People's Horror at Germ Warfare

—by Rob Hall

# Mississippi Mobs Slay 2 Negro Sharecroppers

JACKSON, Miss., March 17.—The mob murder of Tobe Faulkner, 60-year-old Negro tenant farmer has been revealed here. In the same week, Robert Cobb, 32-year-old Negro who defended himself against a white landlord, was hunted down and killed by a

terrorist mob of 400 whites near the town of Columbus. The mob was led by state highway patrolmen and town and county officials.

The murder of Faulkner took place in Lawrence, a town of about 100 residents. More than 1,000 white terrorists came from all sections of Newton and Scott counties to the town to join state police and other government officers in the "hunt."

Faulkner was alleged to have wounded a white man slightly following an argument about a cow which had been eating Faulkner's flowers.

The mob "poured a steady barrage of fire and tear-gas bombs for several hours" into Faulkner's home, according to news reports.

Faulkner, who had barricaded himself in his home, held off the racist terrorists for more than an hour before they killed him.

The Communist Party of Louisiana yesterday denounced the sheriff led mob slaying of Robert Lee Cobb in Columbus, Miss., in February as a "government sponsored lynching."

The Communists urged the people of Mississippi and surrounding states to protest to President Truman and local officials to punish the lynchers "including Sheriff Farmer."

## LOS ANGELES TEAMSTERS IN RANK AND FILE REVOLT

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—Rank and file revolt in the AFL Teamsters Union today faced the Dan Tobin machine of that organization with a fistful of trouble.

In a meeting Friday night, 1,500 milk wagon drivers of Teamsters Local 441 voted to petition the National Labor Relations Board for a collective bargaining election between the Teamsters and the CIO Transport Workers Union.

The rank and file move followed by one day the issuance of a temporary injunction forbidding international officials of the union to interfere with the autonomy of the local, and ordering AFL brass to show cause why the injunction should not remain permanent.

Local 441, with 2,500 members, has been simmering with dissension since May, 1950, when international officials signed contracts for the milk wagon drivers which the rank and file found unsatisfactory and rejected.

### TRUSTEE NAMED

At that time, the international moved in, with the appointment of William E. Nissen as "trustee" of the local. Since that time, the rank and filers have been unable to gain control of the local.

Mike Butler, international representative of CIO-TWU said the move of the drivers to enter the CIO union came after discussion by rank and filers of whether to join CIO or become an independent union.

The temporary injunction and show cause order were issued by Superior Judge Frank G. Swain Thursday on motion of Robert W. Kenny, attorney for Lionel Bar-

ington, Marvin Franke, Ray Couch and Paul Serr, all expelled from the Teamsters when the international moved in.

Kenny told Judge Swain that the move to put 411 into trusteeship was made without notice or hearing, and that Teamster brass told the dissatisfied drivers they could accept the contract signed by the leadership, or else.

Terms of the order by Judge Swain provide that Teamsters international officers cannot interfere with employment of the drivers or expel them from the union, and that the local can conduct its own affair and handle its own funds.

## 300 AT CALIF. RALLY ASK FREEDOM FOR INGRAMS

LOS ANGELES, March 17.—Freedom for Mrs. Rosalee Ingram and her two sons, jailed in Georgia for protecting themselves from white supremacist attacks, was demanded by 300 persons at a meeting held early this week to celebrate International Women's Day. The audience also asked repeal of the Smith Act and withdrawal of Justice Department indictments under which Smith Act victims are now being tried.

The audience heard special tribute paid to five women on trial here with 10 men under Smith Act indictments. They are Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, Bernadette Doyle, Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Mrs. Rose Chernin and Mrs. Loretta Starvus Stack.

Heading the list of those honoring the five were Mrs. Lona Wells, Negro community leader, and Mrs. Esther Keys of the California Emergency Defense Committee, which sponsored the Women's Day gathering.

"The lives of these five women," Mrs. Keys said, "are a continua-

tion of the finest struggles women have made throughout the centuries."

Mrs. Wells pointed out the role played by Negro women in U.S. history and called for unity of Negro and white women in the struggle against the Smith Act.

Joining in their tribute were Mrs. Ida Alvarez, William Elconin, international representative of the United Electrical Workers and Al Richmond, executive editor of The Daily People's World.

Miss Doyle, speaking for the five defendants, pledged their constant efforts to obtain the release of Mrs. Ingram and her sons. Further, she said, they will continue their fight in unity for peace, democracy and security.

Pointing out that victory over reaction can be won by unified action of the people, Miss Doyle quoted a Chinese proverb:

"If all the people stamp their feet, the earth quakes."

## Harvester Local Ends Strike In Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17 (FP).—Members of Farm Equipment Local 236, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, ended a week's strike at the Louisville works of the International Harvester Co. after the company agreed to meet with the union on the firing of six union leaders and the suspension of 170 other union men.

The men walked out Feb. 25 in protest over the firings and suspensions. Local 236 spokesmen said the company was trying to destroy the union. The firings and suspensions followed work stoppages when the company tried to cut wages.

James L. Wright, publicity and education director of the union, said: "We are going back to work to test the company's honesty and see whether they're going to meet with us. Our demands are just the same." These include reinstatement of all fired and suspended men and settlement of wage grievances.

## Geo. Blake Charney To Speak in Boston

BOSTON, March 17.—George Blake Charney, a New York Smith Act defendant, will speak in Boston Friday at Otisfield Hall, Otisfield St. and Blue-Hill Ave., it is announced by the Boston Committee to Defend Victims of the Smith Act.

Blake was organizational secretary of the New England Communist Party in the 30s.

## St. Louisians Back Hallinan And Mrs. Bass

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The St. Louis City Committee of the Progressive Party, at its regular monthly meeting endorsed the Party's national candidates, recommended by the candidates committee: Vincent Hallinan of California for President of the U. S. and Mrs. Charlotte Bass of New York for Vice-President.

Hallinan is an outstanding attorney of the West Coast, and most recently was attorney for Harry Bridges. Mrs. Bass, a life-long Republican, who joined the Progressive Party in 1948, is the former publisher of the California Eagle. She is the first woman ever to be named for high national office by any political party since the days of Frederick Douglas.

## Official Unemployment Total In Detroit Now at 141,000

DETROIT. — Chrysler-Dodge laid off many hundreds again last week, Max Horton, acting director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission said things won't get better.

In Detroit last week Horton admitted that 107,234 were unemployed, that 8,000 additional have used up all their unemployment compensation (35,000 state wide); that there are 5,500 who can't get unemployment compensation, because they either quit, were fired, turned down jobs or left to have babies. Another 8,400 can't draw compensation from the state because they haven't worked long enough in a "covered" plant to qualify. There are also 12,000 idle from plants too small for coverage.

In Detroit the Compensation officials' total reaches around 141,000. Statewide a minimum of 50,000 could be added if not more.

In Detroit there are 5,400 youth just out of schools who are hopelessly seeking some form of employment. Horton points out that there are now many workers who have been out of work since last summer and who may be out of work another year.

Like all the rest of the State and City officials, Horton makes no mention of the desperate plight of the Negro workers who are the first to be laid off and who are barred from finding jobs anywhere because of the vicious jimcrow hiring policy.

Meanwhile, in Lansing, the

## Durham, N. C., Meeting Hears Patterson

DURHAM, N. C., March 17.—Sharing the platform with Mack Ingram and Sanford Holding, victims of an official government policy which employs legal and extra-legal lynch terror against the Negro people, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, addressed an interracial audience of 150 people at the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, N. C.

Mack Ingram, of Yanceyville, N. C., was recently sentenced to two years on the roads for "assault on a white woman" at a distance of 75 feet.

Sanford Holding, of Granville County, was the victim of Florida style terror in the recent dynamiting of his home.

Patterson reported on his presentation of the CRC petition "We Charge Genocide" to the UN Assembly in Paris.

This was the first time that Mr. Ingram and Mr. Holding were able to put their case before the people, and both men moved the audience by their expressed determination to fight "until death" for their human rights.

Resolutions protesting the government's attempts to silence Patterson were read by the Tri-State Negro Labor Council, the Daniels Defense Committee and the People's Peace and Good Will Council.

Earlier that day, at the morning service, Patterson had addressed the congregation of White Rock Church, the largest Negro church in Durham.

Patterson was also honored here with a dinner attended by 50 people, including prominent churchmen, labor leaders and students.

## Oregon Farmers Hit Building Of Prison Camps

WOODBURN, Ore., March 17. Sharp questions about the building of concentration camps at Tule Lake were raised here by the annual Oregon Farmers Union convention.

The wartime Japanese relocation centers at Tule Lake are being refurbished, on orders of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, by convict labor from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary.

The convention directed an inquiry to Oregon Senators Wayne Morse and Guy Cordon (both R) asking why, for whom and by whose authorization the camps are being rebuilt.

Delegates also wanted to know what steps are being taken to preserve the basic right of people to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.



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